

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

ACTING CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR 1944,

WILLIAM E. HAIGH, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.

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Public Health Department,
1, Derwent Street,
Derby.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Annual Report, in restricted form, has been compiled under considerable pressure owing to greatly increased routine work in all departments, by a staff depleted to the bone by the superior claim of the State for men and women to wage and win war. I apologise for its tardy publication.

1944 was outstanding for the Allied assaults on "Hitler's Fortress of Europe" in Italy and Normandy, and for attack, against the Metropolis and other areas, by German weapons of revenge. **These military events directly affected Derby**, by greatly increased demands for Hospital beds in the Emergency Medical Service, the handling of convoys of wounded by the the Voluntary and Emergency Ambulance Services, and their transfer to the City Hospital and Royal Infirmary. Medical and Nursing Staffs worked splendidly, but the number of beds available for civilian patients had to be restricted. Meanwhile, the City Hospital Maternity Service broke all records following a great increase in births, and it was impossible to keep mothers and infants for the accepted lying-in time, throwing increased domiciliary work upon the Municipal Midwives.

The arrival of V1 and V2 compelled the Government to carry out their plans for widespread evacuation of expectant mothers, mothers with young children, etc. The reception of thousands of evacuees and their billeting in the homes of Derby's citizens, carried out by Mr. Lovell and his staff, and

by numerous voluntary workers was a *tour de force*. This evacuation scheme threw a big responsibility upon the Health Services to control the spread of possible infection. Health Visitors and School Nurses supervised each convoy at Reception Stations, with doctors available at the railway station and reception points and it is pleasing to put on record the high efficiency of the L.C.C. and other authorities in their efforts to send clean children to the Provinces, and the excellent conveying system.

Your Medical, Nursing and administrative personnel have done a great job in all the above emergencies.

The presence of large numbers of expectant mothers, some in each convoy, called into action the Emergency Maternity Services in County Areas and my Department was called upon to visit them, plan for their removal to County Homes and for their supervision on return. During 1944, all cases were dealt with by the Derbyshire C.C. The evacuation was completed by the reception of 17 Tuberculosis cases from a bombed-out London Institution.

The marriage rate has increased, and the birth rate is higher than it has been for many years, at 21.9 per thousand of the estimated population. Whereas this is good capital for the future, there is a disturbing factor throughout the country and locally in the ascending figure both in actual numbers and proportionally of illegitimate births. Derby pre-war average of illegitimate infants was 4.2 of total live births; in 1943 this had reached 7.7 and for 1944 is 9.7. You are subsidising the work of the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association but the problems presented by this phase of Military "occupation" and break up of family life are matters of concern to all citizens. Whereas every encouragement is given to achieve some family stability for these infants in their future, when the mother or her people can keep them, a certain proportion (and not all declared) are the offspring of married women temporarily separated from their husbands, and the disposal of such through the Adoption Societies and the application of the Adoption Acts entails considerable work on the Courts and Welfare Committees, whilst Social Welfare Committees are compelled to assume guardianship for a large number.

The General Death Rate is lower, at 11.7, and the Infantile Mortality Rate is satisfactory, at 49.8, but there should be no complacency, and the Ministry of Health is anxious that more arrangements should be made for the care of premature infants.

It has been a good year for Infectious Disease, but we have to deplore the death of 4 children from Diphtheria in spite of the country-wide appeal to *immunise*; our immunisation campaign has continued satisfactorily.

Venereal Disease has increased: the application of Regulation 33B may have helped a little in bringing infected persons under treatment.

Vaccination.—Year by year the School Medical Officer's report of the proportion of scholars found on medical inspection to have been successfully vaccinated shows a diminution. It used to be over 10%, it is now 7%, which figure is derisive in the enlightened country of Jenner. The working of the Vaccination Acts demands a good deal of the time of one clerk, the signing of conscientious objections gives plenty of work to our Justices of the Peace, and the time is ripe for new legislation. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the low ratio of applications for vaccination by employing busy General Practitioners as District Public Vaccinators.

Child Nurture and Nutrition.—The Ministry of Food provides a priority service for mothers and young children. Where the extra milk and vitamin products are used, there is no doubt whatever that the children are healthier, they stand up to infection with fewer after effects and future school entrants should be better physically. High praise is due to our Health Visitors, who

have to cope with increased numbers both in Home visiting and Welfare Centres, the latter so busy with individual consultations that no occasion is available for general talks to mothers.

The comments of the School Medical Officer on uncleanness, scabies and cases of malnutrition suggest that the fault lies mainly with *nurture*, a minority of mothers who have never risen to the higher ranks of mothercraft and home making. I surmise that "subnutrition" indicates an underlying morbidity factor in many children, rather than any inadequacy of food (and one must not forget the factor of adequate sleep). For many of these children I heartily endorse the plea for *early* provision of open-air schools, convalescent home opportunities and extended ultra-violet light facilities. Your attention, on this head, should be focussed on the great need which exists in all urban communities for adequate and early residential care of the "pretuberculous" child, so that he or she may be given the best chance to achieve immunity against a tuberculous infection and at the same time share in educational pursuits to avoid retardation by long absenteeism. Some or perhaps many of those classified as malnutrition come under this category. These children must be included in the widespread and beneficent developments now being planned by the Education Committee. For notified cases of active tuberculosis in childhood (and many under observation who are known to be infected) we have no sanatorium service available. Their numbers would decrease if dealt with as above.

Day Nurseries.—Dr. Morrison's report of the excellent work which has been developed by the establishment of eight Wartime Day Nurseries is the first record of this venture. Whereas their prime function enabled many mothers to devote their labours to the service of the State, the children have reaped great benefit, and the service has provided an excellent training school for Nursery Nurses. The town has been excellently served by splendid staffs. The fear in some minds that such Nurseries would be an additional means for the spread of infection is shown to be unfounded; the special machinery for following up cases of sickness and their removal, if necessary, to hospital, has proved to be most satisfactory.

Borough Sanatorium.—The supply of nurses has continued to be difficult, but every available bed has been used, which is more than can be said of many sanatoria. You will read Dr. Taylor's figures with interest; these show a considerable increase in admissions, in minor surgical treatment and air inductions, with a reduced proportion of deaths to cases. The prefabricated Male Block with 18 beds was opened in September, but the total bed accommodation for adults is not yet adequate to the demand.

Dr. O'Brien's report on the duties which are undertaken at the Chess Centre, including the valuable extension of the Government's allowance scheme to include all cases in need, and the work of rehabilitation demonstrate in practice the value of the modern outlook on the care of the tuberculous patient.

Milk.—Whereas milk production is controlled by the State, your responsibility for ensuring that this essential food is purveyed and distributed as a wholesome unadulterated beverage demands constant watchfulness and will need increasing expenditure for chemical and bacteriological control. You will note with satisfaction that the percentage adulteration of samples submitted to the Borough Analyst is considerably reduced. The ideal of universal distribution of pure milk in sealed bottles has not yet been reached.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. HAIGH.

I—GENERAL.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area of Borough	8,133 Acres.
Elevation above sea level—	<div> <div>highest, Burton Road ... 325 ft.</div> <div>lowest, Alvaston Ward... 126 ft.</div> <div>Market Place ... 157 ft.</div> </div>
Population at Census, 1931	<div> <div>Males 68,893</div> <div>Females 73,510</div> </div> 142,403
Estimated Population for 1944	132,760
Number of Houses (1931 Census)	34,875
Inhabited Houses at end of 1944 (according to Rate Books)	38,414
No. of Uninhabited Houses at end of 1944 (according to Rate Books, incl. prop. scheduled for demolition)	90
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)	35,949
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1921...	24.6
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921...	20.0
Number of persons per House at Census, 1921	4.55
Number of persons per House at Census, 1931	3.97
Rateable Value of the Borough (General Rate)	£1,081,152
Estimated amount realised by a Penny Rate	£4,352

1944.

Rate per thousand population.

Marriages	1,182	17.8
	Total. Males. Females.	
Live Births, (Registered)	2,656 1,331 1,325	
	Illegitimate 254 121 133	
	Total 2,910 1,452 1,458	Birth rate ... 21.9
Still Births	63 36 27	Rate per 1,000 total births 21.2
Births (notified)	2,793 — —	
Deaths	1,556 829 727	Death rate ... 11.7
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions		45.1
Excess of Births registered over Deaths		1,354
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.34
Other Puerperal Causes	5	1.68
Total	6	2.02
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—		
Legitimate, 130. Illegitimate, 15. Total, 145.		
Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—		
Legitimate, 44.7. Illegitimate, 59.05. Total, 49.8.		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		1
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)		5
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		20

BIRTHS.

Birth-rate, 1944 ... 21.9

The Births registered during the year numbered 2,910, as compared with 2,488 in 1943.

DEATHS.

Rate per 1,000 population.

Zymotic Diseases	31	0.23
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	65	0.49
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	0.11
Respiratory Diseases	178	1.34

DEATH RATES:—

Rate per 1,000
population.

England and Wales	11.6
126 County Boroughs and great towns (including London) ...	13.7
148 smaller towns (Resident Populations, 25,000—50,000 at Census, 1931)	12.4
London Administrative County	15.7

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 yrs.	5 & under 10 yrs.	10 & under 15 yrs.	15 & under 20 yrs.	20 & under 35 yrs.	35 & under 45 yrs.	45 & under 55 yrs.	55 & under 65 yrs.	65 & under 75 yrs.	75 & over.	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Non-Civilians.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diphtheria	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	65	..	..	..	1	2	22	14	15	9	2	..	24	8	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	14	..	4	..	1	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	8	5	2
Syphilitic Diseases	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	1	5	3	..
Influenza	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio & Polio Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	5	4	..
Cancer of Uterus	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	1	10	..	..
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	10	9	11	..	8	..
Cancer of Breast	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	12	5	6	5	3	..
Cancer of All Other Sites	133	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	16	35	46	26	55	39	2
Diabetes	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	5	5	7	8	..
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	170	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	34	62	57	70	11	..
Heart Disease	406	..	..	..	1	..	3	9	12	75	128	178	133	36	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	12	34	36	8	1
Bronchitis	89	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	8	23	28	23	30	7	..
Pneumonia	70	24	5	..	..	1	2	3	7	8	13	7	42	23	..
Other Respiratory Diseases	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	5	6	8	2	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	4	2	15	14	..
Diarrhoea	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	9	..
Appendicitis	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Other Digestive Diseases	26	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	7	7	4	17	34	..
Nephritis	45	2	..	..	..	1	3	4	3	8	14	10	11	15	..
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Other Maternity Causes	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..
Premature Birth	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	..
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc.	39	35	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	29	40	..
Suicide	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	2	..	1	..	1
Road Traffic Accidents	10	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	2	8	9	..
Other Violent Causes	33	6	5	4	..	..	2	..	4	4	3	5	21	19	11
All Other Causes	137	7	1	1	1	2	7	6	13	15	24	60	98	56	2
Totals	1556	145	21	6	8	15	58	76	124	278	382	443	703	393	23

CAUSES OF DEATHS AND WARD DISTRIBUTION, 1944.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).														Strangers.	Non-Civilians.			
	Total.	Abbey.	Alvaston.	Arbor.	Bab.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	F. Gate.	K. Mead.	Litch.	Norman.			Osmas.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Whooping Cough	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Diphtheria	65	2	9	2	3	2	1	5	3	4	4	7	5	3	12	2	1	1	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3
Syphilitic Diseases	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	14	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	8
Cancer of Uterus	36	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	3
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	30	2	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	2
Cancer of Breast	133	5	5	7	13	6	12	4	9	8	10	6	10	12	10	11	5	39	2
Cancer of All Other Sites	17	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	8	1
Diabetes	170	6	10	9	15	12	9	7	19	12	16	9	15	9	2	2	8	11	3
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	406	33	34	30	28	26	25	14	21	32	25	25	22	21	20	30	20	39	1
Heart Disease	62	7	6	2	1	3	6	1	5	7	3	1	7	1	6	2	4	8	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	89	4	8	6	7	4	9	7	4	12	9	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	2
Bronchitis	70	3	4	5	1	1	1	8	3	8	4	13	5	5	5	3	4	23	1
Pneumonia	19	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	18	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	20	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	9	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	1
Appendicitis	28	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	34	1
Other Digestive Diseases	45	3	2	2	5	1	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	6	7	1	2	16	2
Nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1
Other Maternity Causes	41	6	5	4	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	5	5	1	1	1
Premature Birth	39	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	5	1	2	11	11	1	40	4
Congenital Malformation and Birth Injury, etc.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Traffic Accidents	33	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	3	1	10	1
Other Violent Causes	137	10	8	6	5	2	11	7	6	10	11	11	16	8	10	5	11	21	12
All Other Causes	1556	105	117	97	93	72	97	70	90	130	108	100	112	84	122	84	75	401	28
Totals	1556	105	117	97	93	72	97	70	90	130	108	100	112	84	122	84	75	401	28

Burials.—The total burials in the Derby Cemeteries for the year 1944 were 1,640, 1,530 ordinary burials and 110 still-born.

Inquests held during 1944.—These numbered 109—71 males and 38 females.

Mortuary.—Dead bodies received during the year, 132. Post mortem examinations, 276.

Causes of Death during 10 Years, 1935—1944.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	4	2	2	2	...	19	6	4	3	1
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	5	8	8	...	4	1	12	1	7	5
Diphtheria ...	19	10	6	6	14	15	10	1	9	4
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System...	75	80	77	77	84	78	86	78	83	65
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	13	14	11	13	11	17	13	12	15	14
Syphilitic Diseases ...	3	15	20	20	12	9	16	13	7	10
Influenza ...	18	14	81	10	21	33	16	9	48	10
Measles ...	4	3	3	2	...	4	3	4	2	1
† Acute Polio and Polio Encephalitis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ...	3	...	5	1	2	4	5	5	...	1
Cancer ...	196	216	200	201	202	224	197	192	245	221
Diabetes ...	19	17	33	28	24	25	10	20	20	17
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	114	87	101	79	107	149	140	148	169	170
Heart Disease ...	446	475	444	432	432	616	427	425	433	406
Other Diseases of Circulatory System...	95	82	107	122	132	55	50	49	38	62
Bronchitis ...	42	52	45	28	49	114	123	83	100	89
Pneumonia ...	69	67	91	67	76	86	67	56	83	70
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	14	17	11	13	20	19	15	9	19	19
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	13	21	20	14	13	23	23	16	23	18
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) ...	5	8	8	13	6	10	18	14	12	20
Appendicitis ...	9	11	8	9	14	5	9	7	11	4
Other Digestive Diseases ...	44	44	34	39	42	46	41	40	52	28
Nephritis ...	41	26	60	54	49	42	53	31	43	45
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ...	3	4	3	...	2	3	1	2	1	1
Other Maternity Causes ...	5	5	7	2	2	2	6	7	7	5
*Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	32	26	27	41	41
*Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, etc. ...	87	75	85	75	59	26	31	41	34	39
Suicide ...	19	19	17	14	18	12	18	10	7	9
† Road Traffic Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	12	18	10
Other Violent Causes ...	38	62	60	48	70	64	53	60	29	33
All Other Causes ...	233	247	257	241	206	204	148	163	169	137
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS ...	1639	1684	1805	1613	1672	1949	1642	1540	1729	1556

† Included with "All Other Causes" prior to 1940.

* Combined prior to 1940.

‡ Included with "Other Violent Causes" prior to 1940.

DERBY RAINFALL, 1944.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. Davis & Son for the following Table :—

According to the return of rainfall experienced at Derby during the past year, and taken by Messrs. John Davis & Son, All Saints' Works, there were 180 rainy days in 1944. The amount of rain which has fallen is 29.75 inches, which is 1.12 inches higher than that of the average of the twenty-one years 1923-1943. The detailed figures are as follows :—

DERBY.				DUFFIELD.				Average	
		Inches.	No. of rainy days.			Inches.	No. of rainy days.	for Derby, 1923-1943 inclusive.	
January ...	...	3.16	17	...	3.47	...	16	...	2.85
February ...	...	2.38	15	...	2.07	...	15	...	1.98
March ...	...	0.21	9	...	0.29	...	9	...	1.66
April ...	...	2.27	11	...	2.94	...	11	...	1.97
May ...	...	1.31	8	...	1.17	...	10	...	2.49
June ...	...	1.83	15	...	2.46	...	15	...	1.83
July ...	...	2.80	16	...	3.09	...	15	...	2.93
August ...	...	2.77	16	...	2.79	...	14	...	2.43
September ...	...	3.98	12	...	4.16	...	17	...	2.26
October ...	...	2.75	22	...	3.12	...	21	...	2.92
November...	...	4.72	26	...	5.67	...	25	...	2.98
December ...	...	1.57	13	...	1.99	...	11	...	2.33
		29.75	180	...	33.22	...	179	...	28.63

II—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.**

There were four midwives practising in the Borough at the beginning of the year ; an additional one was appointed about the middle of June and a further one at the beginning of July, making a total of six practising at the end of the year.

The municipal midwives attended 426 confinements including non-residents and medical aid was sought in 104 cases.

78 on account of mother or expectant mother.

25 on account of infant.

1 on account of mother and infant.

No maternal deaths occurred in the cases booked by municipal midwives.

Midwives.—84 midwives gave notice of intention to practise within the Borough during 1944 ; 65 were attached to institutions (21 at the Derby Royal Nursing Institution, 3 at the Queen Mary Nursing Home, 23 at the City Hospital, 2 at the Poor Law Institution, 13 at the Women's Hospital, and 3 at the Borough Isolation Hospital). 16 were connected with the Health Department (including one School Nurse) and 3 practised privately (one of these being resident outside the Borough).

The 3 midwives practising privately in the Borough attended 166 cases (163 births and 3 stillbirths). Medical aid was sought in 22 cases, 18 on account of the mother, 3 on account of the infant and one on account of mother and baby. 13 visits to midwives were paid and 2 interviews.

Ante-Natal Clinics.**CITY HOSPITAL.**

1,456 women made 8,907 attendances during the year.

BOULTON.

160 women made 1,452 attendances during the year.

ROE FARM.

90 women made 705 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

1,085 women made 5,905 attendances at 190 Clinics.

Post-Natal Clinics.**MUNICIPAL—**

City Hospital.

513 women made 513 attendances during the year.

VOLUNTARY.—NURSING ASSOCIATION AND NIGHTINGALE HOME.

568 women made 576 attendances at 100 Clinics.

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for 1944 was 2.02 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The form of Questionnaire required by the Ministry of Health has been filled up regarding all Maternal Deaths of Derby residents.

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>	<i>Institution.</i>	<i>Children left.</i>
28	(1) Cardiac failure due to (2) Rheumatic Mitral Stenosis and (3) Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis with Puerperal Sepsis. P.M. Coroner	D.C.H.	—
24	(1a) Mesenteric Embolus, childbirth 29/10/44. (2) Mitral Disease	D.C.H.	—
17	General Peritonitis following Hydatidiform Mole. P.M. Inquest Coroner	D.C.H.	—
22	Shock due to Inversion of Uterus. P.M. Coroner	D.C.H.	—
28	(1) Collapse of Rt. Lung 14 days after labour. (2) Congenital malformation of Rt. Kidney. P.M.	D.C.H.	—
31	(1a) Pulmonary Collapse. (b) Placenta Praevia (Caesarean Section). (2) Toxaemia of Pregnancy. P.M.	D.C.H.	1

Births.—4,061 notifications were received during 1944 under the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Of these, 2,793 were live births and 61 were still-births relating to Derby residents. 1,145 were live births and 62 were still-births relating to non-residents. The details were as follows:—

	<i>Derby Residents.</i>		<i>Non-Residents.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
Live Births.				
Notified by Midwives	831	20.46	22	0.54
Notified by Doctors	160	3.93	11	0.27
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	1516	37.33	596	14.67
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	286	7.04	516	12.70
Still-Births.				
Notified by Midwives	11	0.27	1	0.02
Notified by Doctors	3	0.07	1	0.02
Notified from Institutions by Midwives	32	0.78	27	0.66
Notified „ „ „ Doctors	15	0.36	33	0.81
Totals	2,854	70.24	1207	29.69

1,849, or 64.8% of total births relating to residents took place in Institutions. 2,910 births were registered.

STILL-BIRTHS. 123 Still-Births were notified (52 being notified by Medical Practitioners and 71 by Midwives). 61 were in respect of Derby residents and 62 non-residents. There were 110 burials of still-born children in the Derby cemeteries during the year. 63 still-births were registered in respect of Derby residents. Percentage of still-births to live births registered was 2.2.

61 still-births were investigated.

Care of Premature Infants.—Following Circular 20/44, a Consulting Pediatrician was appointed for the City Hospital and for the Welfare Department, a weekly clinic having been established to which Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers could send cases. His services do not include home visits, and little has been done for the hospitalisation of puny infants owing to the continued shortage of beds. The Women's Hospital enlarged their service for premature infants during the year, to cover their own deliveries. Further developments are planned for 1945, including the notification of infants under 5½ lbs.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1944.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c.	...	...	1	...	1	13	4	2	...	...	20
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	...	32	3	2	3	40	1	...	...	...	41
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects	...	6	2	2	1	11	6	1	...	...	18
	Injury at Birth	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
	Atelectasis	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	1	4	6	5	4	5	24
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	5	...	1	...	6	2	4	2	2	16
TOTALS			58	6	7	5	76	29	21	10	9	145

Births registered { Legitimate 2,656
Illegitimate 254 } Deaths { Legitimate Infants 130 Infantile Mortality = 44.7 } 49.8
None of the 145 infants had been vaccinated. { Illegitimate " 15 " " = 59.05 } per 1,000 reg'd Births

Attendances at Welfare Centres.

CENTRE.	Welcomes held.	No. of Children attending.	Attendances.			No. of Children weighed.	No. of Children seen by Doctor.
			Mothers.	Babies.			
				Under 1	1-5 Yrs.		
Boulton ...	100	640	4265	2999	1441	4325	1406
Nightingale Rd. ...	104	602	4762	3251	1751	4965	1287
Rutland St. ...	61	417	4298	3546	807	4342	791
St. Giles', N'ton ...	52	517	3860	2587	1373	3938	1064
*Sinfen ...	10	57	147	99	50	142	—
Temple House ...	100	782	4577	3223	1498	4668	914
Dean Street ...	51	362	2426	1968	516	2469	564
Roe Farm ...	102	592	5103	3698	1642	5302	913
Green Street ...	155	800	5043	3329	1945	5214	921
Trinity Street ...	51	390	2521	1872	936	2808	298
Totals ...	786	5159	37002	26572	11959	38173	8158

*Commenced 21st October, 1944

Number of Children making first attendances in 1944.

CENTRE.	Under 1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9mth's 1 year.	Total.	1-5 years	Total.
Boulton ...	100	117	31	9	1	258	69	327
Nightingale Rd. ...	105	119	14	7	6	251	51	302
Rutland Street ...	111	116	34	17	12	290	34	324
St. Giles', Normant'n ...	86	97	25	8	5	221	25	246
Sinfen ...	2	5	5	—	—	12	4	16
Temple House ...	130	168	46	39	13	396	64	460
Dean Street ...	74	83	12	13	1	183	30	213
Roe Farm ...	121	100	25	10	13	269	41	310
Green Street ...	154	160	48	21	16	399	68	467
Trinity Street ...	205	105	17	2	1	330	60	390
Totals ...	1088	1070	257	126	68	2609	446	3055

Numbers of Babies entirely artificially fed at first visit.

CENTRE.	Under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.
Boulton ...	18	34	15	4
Nightingale Rd. ...	23	39	8	—
Rutland Street ...	29	39	14	9
St. Giles', Norm't'n ...	2	27	6	4
Sinfen ...	—	3	2	12
Temple House ...	33	61	18	19
Dean Street ...	8	24	6	2
Roe Farm ...	32	45	12	7
Green Street ...	27	67	20	12
Trinity Street ...	12	31	6	3
Totals ...	184	370	107	72

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Cases notified 21.

Further information and the table required by the Ministry will be found on page 36.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.—One case was notified during the year.

CHILDREN OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE.

The scheme for the Routine Medical Inspection of pre-school children was continued as far as possible during 1944, but shortage of staff curtailed the number of examinations.

During the year under review, routine medical inspection was carried out in 822 children of two, three, and four years of age. Of this number, 35 were admitted to school during the year and particulars of the treatment of those cases are included in that part of the Report dealing with school children. Of the remaining 787 routine Medical inspections, 224 children were referred for treatment and 310 placed under observation. In a number of these cases, children with more than one defect are included under both headings. The number of individual children requiring treatment or observation, or both, was 474. In addition, 380 re-inspections and 37 special examinations were made.

Treatment.—The clinics of the School Medical Service (excepting Minor Ailments Clinics) are available for both toddlers (2—5 years) and children under 2 years of age seen at the Welfare Centres.

Below is a statement of cases, showing the numbers in both of those groups of children which were referred to the various clinics during the year.

Ultra-violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	...	292
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	226
Aural Clinic	...	...	...	...	81
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	95
Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	161
Skin Clinic	...	...	...	...	151

Infestation.—Following the Ministry's Circular 2831 on the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions, Health Visitors have paid particular attention to this matter, given advice where necessary, and they are satisfied that the bulk of younger children are clean. As this is really a family problem, infestation being primarily in scholars, it has been possible to get the children cleansed together in some cases. These "dirty" homes are under the control of the School Health Service.

The Unmarried Mother and Child.—The Diocesan Moral Welfare Association opened a Home with nine beds, admitting the first case in May. In this important social work, intimate co-operation is assured; a nominee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee serves on the Association, the Senior Health Visitor on the House Committee, and she is able to co-operate fully with the Voluntary Social Worker of the Association. As the work embraces County and County Borough cases, each Authority arranges for the delivery of its own residents and subsidises the work by payments for maintenance.

Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and for Infants.

The following amounts were supplied during the year:—

	<i>Sold at</i>	<i>Supplied</i>	
	<i>cost price.</i>	<i>free.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
National Dried Milk	... 24,143 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	3,452 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	27,596 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Home Helps.—During the year 74 applications for Home Help services were received. Details as follows:—

Full fee paid	... 17	Applications withdrawn	... 39
Reduced fee paid	18	Arrangements not completed...	—
No charge made...	—		

Nursing Homes.

Registered at 31st December, 1943	...	...	...	...	1
(1) Applications for Registration	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Homes Registered	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Orders made refusing or Cancelling Registration	...	...	...	...	1*
(4) Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Cases in which Orders have been					
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	6
(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—
On register at end of year	...	...	...	...	Nil

One visit of inspection was made during the year.

* Registration cancelled on request from the keeper 12/4/44.

Infant Life Protection.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	14
Added during the year	...	...	...	...	10
Removed from Register—					
Taken out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to parents out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	1
„ to parents in Borough	...	...	...	...	5
„ to relatives in Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to relatives out of the Borough	...	...	...	...	—
„ to Institutions in Borough	...	...	...	...	—
Adopted	...	...	...	...	1
Reached nine years of age	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	—
					9
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	15
59 visits were paid to these Children.					
Foster parents on Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ end of year	...	...	...	...	12

Work of the Health Visitors.

SUMMARY.

1. MOTHERS.

Visits re Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	500
„ „ Mothers (Post Natal)	...	...	...	...	16

2. CHILD WELFARE.

Visits re Births	...	...	...	...	2,648
Re-visits re Births (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	9,635
„ „ Children (1—5 years)	...	...	...	...	17,720
Visits re Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	101
„ „ Deaths of Infants over 1 year	...	...	...	...	12
„ „ Medical Help Forms (Midwives)	...	...	...	...	235
„ „ Home Helps	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ Artificial Feeding Forms	...	...	...	...	71

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS.

Visits re Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	82
, , Infantile Diarrhoea	....	....	....	....	....	20
Visits to other Infectious Diseases (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.)....	3,884

4. OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

Visits re Infant Life Protection	8
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5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Visists re Special Investigations and Enquiries	1,730
Unsuccessful visits (Out, Removals, etc.)	6,249
Assisting at Infant Welfare Sessions....	....	....	....	....	1,006
, , Immunisation Clinics	....	....	....	....	380

DENTAL SERVICES.

Report by Mr. A. Stafford.

Dental Clinics.—Held at Temple House, Isolation and City Hospitals, and Ante-natal Clinics at Roe Farm and Boulton Child Welfare Centres. Particulars of treatment given are as follows:—

1944	TEMPLE HOUSE.				ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.		CITY HOSPITAL							TOTALS.				
	Nursing Mothers.	Child Welfare.	Tuberculosis Clinic.	Miscellaneous.	Patients.	Staff.	Ante-Natal.	Public Assistance.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Staff.	E.M.S.						
												Military			Civilian			
												In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.		
No. of cases who attended Clinics	36	161	3	33	152	65	880	39	14	14	86	65	4	1	5	89	196	1,843
No. of cases actually treated ...	36	160	3	33	56	41	350	37	12	10	48	15	—	1	3	—	—	805
No. of cases to whom advice only was given ...	—	1	—	—	96	24	530	2	2	4	38	50	4	—	2	89	196	1,038
No. of attendances at Clinics ...	153	172	4	84	244	124	1128	53	18	23	138	72	5	2	5	92	199	2,516
No. of Fillings ...	—	—	—	29	4	25	—	—	—	—	42	2	1	—	—	—	—	103
No. of Extractions ...	19	332	4	32	148	57	917	67	39	4	62	15	—	21	2	—	—	1,719
No. of N ₂ O Anaesthetics	8	159	2	16	5	35	326	17	5	3	36	10	—	—	—	—	—	622
No. of other Intravenous Anæsthetics	—	—	—	—	34	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	41
No. of Local Anæsthetics...	1	—	—	1	5	—	1	9	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	22
No. of Denture patients ...	22	—	—	4	6	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
No. of Dentures constructed	38	—	—	6	11	3	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
No. of Dentures repaired	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	11	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	23
No. of other Operations ...	113	2	—	50	31	59	9	9	1	13	20	4	—	—	1	—	—	312

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES.

There are eight War-Time Day Nurseries in Derby and the time appears suitable to make a short report on their activities.

At the outset great difficulties were experienced in finding appropriate accommodation, chiefly owing to the shortage of houses and the fact that any found suitable had been requisitioned by the Military Authorities. Eventually premises were found which, if not ideal, were in the main regarded as satisfactory. They were semi-detached dwelling houses—2 rooms and kitchen downstairs, 3 bedrooms, etc., upstairs, and small gardens. We were also fortunate in securing one of the Scattered Homes of the Public Assistance (Social Welfare) Committee, which on account of evacuation had become empty. Later, four other sites were secured, all of them on land owned by the Corporation, on which were erected specially designed huts supplied by the Ministry of Health.

The list of Nurseries with their dates of opening and accommodation are as follows :—

	<i>Opened.</i>	<i>Accommodation.</i>
44 Wilfred Street (House)	12/ 5/41	20
37 Uttoxeter Road „	6/ 8/41	25
1,089 London Road „	12/ 8/41	20
89 Porter Road „	17/11/41	30
Beaufort Street (Hut)	18/ 5/42	40
Kitchener Ave. „	8/ 6/42	40
Ford Street „	22/ 6/42	40
Lord Street „	15/ 7/42	40

The Nurseries are situated in various parts of the town, chosen particularly to ensure proximity to the homes of the mothers. A survey of the probable needs in this respect was made before the sites were chosen, and although these were modified in some degree by limitation of availability, they have been shown to be generally satisfactory. The question of nearness to factories was also considered, but the additional risks of air raids in those areas dissuaded us from embarking on this policy.

The period of opening is from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day except Sundays—when the Nurseries are closed.

Staffing involved certain difficulties, the chief of which was the scarcity of trained nursery nurses and the fact that owing to war conditions few girls of 16 years of age were available. We were fortunate, however, in securing the services of a State Registered Nurse (Miss M. R. Moss) who had previously been in charge of a pre-war nursery. Miss Moss was appointed Supervisor. Her help was invaluable. Eventually we built up staff which were able to deal most efficiently with all the early problems. Each member of the staff worked an eight-hour day, with a half-day holiday in addition to Sunday. For each Nursery there was a Matron (S.R.N.), 2 Staff Nurses (S.R.N. Trained Nursery Nurses or experienced in work with children), 1 Probationer to every six children in the house nurseries, and 1 to every 8 children in the huts, 1 cook and 1 domestic. Later a Warden was appointed for each Nursery, and a Superintendent Warden, who was a trained teacher, for the group. The majority of our probationers were 14 and 15 years of age, and most of our matrons were married. In the early days, apart from general enquiries, no medical examination of the staff was made, but later it was decided to X-ray every member of the nursery staffs and also every new candidate for a post. This has been rigorously carried out.

As the Nurseries opened they were very soon filled, but owing to various causes the average attendance was seldom more than 80% of the children

on the Register, so we eventually decided to increase the number on the Register by 20%, so that the daily average might be brought nearer to capacity figures, and at the same time accommodate more children. It has been found that the 80% attendance is usual for normal conditions. Very occasionally the numbers in attendance are higher than desired, but often, due to holidays and illness, they are less.

The care of the children, whose ages ranged from a few months old to nearly 5 years, followed the usual lines. Food consisted of morning lunch—chiefly milk, dinner and tea. Vitamins with accessories such as iron and calcium, etc., were also given. Hygienic routine habits were inculcated and, following these lines, eating, sleeping, toilet and play followed their well-ordered plan. As much time as possible was spent in the open air and especially in the hatted nurseries there was plenty of room for outside play. Indoors the Wardens taught the romping children interesting and instructive games, which helped to develop their physical and mental faculties. Routine Medical Inspection took place at frequent intervals and, apart from these inspections, a medical officer called regularly at the nurseries in addition to other visits for special reasons.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough was initiated from the beginning and parental refusals were most exceptional.

The health of the children during the years till the end of 1944 has been extremely good. The children were weighed weekly and any check or loss of weight investigated. To my knowledge there were no children who had to leave because the regime at the nursery was unsuitable. On the contrary, there were many children whose health greatly improved by the excellence of the feeding and general care.

We expected trouble with the infective diseases, and indeed we had several outbreaks of whooping cough and measles, but there was no greater incidence in the nurseries than occurred in the infant schools. In 1944 there was some trouble with Dysentery. In this outbreak there was little fever and only slight general symptoms. The chief manifestation was relaxed stools and it was only the presence of the Sonne bacillus in the stools which confirmed the diagnosis. Two children suspected of being carriers were admitted to hospital. Prophylactic doses of sulphaguanadine were given to the children in the nursery, the greatest care and vigilance were taken, and the outbreak gradually abated. Our greatest troubles were minor ones such as the common cold, which led to the children being "out of sorts" and having running noses, and being irritable and weepy. The staff worked hard and sympathised most gently with the children in these difficult conditions. Generally, however, the nutrition and spirits of the children have been excellent and accidents have been singularly few and none of them serious.

There have been in the Nurseries children who were admitted during the first few months of life and who have spent approximately 3 years in the Nurseries, and while one may still hold the view that there is nothing better than a good home for the happy development of the child, it must be said that these children developed physically, mentally and emotionally as fully and completely as could be deemed possible.

There are two further aspects of the Nurseries which might be indicated and which have been amply demonstrated. One is the value and advantage which the work has been to the young probationers themselves. This is shown by their keenness and enthusiasm. The other is the inspiration by example, especially to the younger mothers and to those who have had few opportunities by reason of war work from gaining a knowledge of mothercraft. The demonstrations in the Nurseries and discussions with the staffs

have been educative, especially in matters of feeding, sleeping and the correct psychological attitude.

The Nurseries were all affiliated to the National Society of Day Nurseries in 1943 and were recognised as Training Centres. A condition of affiliation was that the Nurseries should be inspected before approval and have routine inspections periodically. Apart from the useful suggestions of minor improvements, which have been warmly welcomed, general satisfaction has been expressed at the conditions of the Nurseries. A specially gratifying comment has been frequently made on the happiness, friendliness and self-reliance of the children, and of the pleasant relationships between the children and the staff, and between members of the staff themselves. A course of training was commenced in 1944 with 20 probationers taking the course which was organised by Miss Moss and carried out by herself, the Superintendent Warden, the various Matrons, and other lecturers. The examination for the Diploma of the N.S.C.N. was held in May, 1945, when out of 20 candidates 15 passed completely (one with credit), 3 partially passed, and 2 failed.

Although the Nurseries have been highly successful, it is to be remembered that they are war-time institutions and working under abnormal conditions. We have, however, learned valuable lessons from them and they would be even more successful in peace-time conditions. They would not open for example until 8.30 or 9 a.m., so that no child might be awakened for the purpose of bringing him to the Nursery. Nurseries which cater for all ages up to 5 need three playrooms, as a separate room is most desirable for the 1—2½-year-old group. More complete equipment is also required—such as larger baths, airing cupboards, with kitchens, sluices, etc.

III—SCHOOLS & SCHOOL CHILDREN.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Staff.—The position with regard to staffing continued difficult. Of the five regular Medical Officers (whose duties were shared between Education and Health), only two remained, but we obtained considerable help from two of the women doctors in the town, although this assistance did not in any way meet our requirements. We also had two other losses. Dr. Rubenstein, the temporary Psychiatrist, resigned in September, and the Speech Therapist left in October. Up to the end of the year, it was not possible to replace these Officers.

Schedules.—When staff is short, it is always the routine work which suffers, and once again we have to record that 11 elementary schools and one secondary school were not inspected in 1944. These, however, will have priority in 1945.

Ancillary Care.—Arrangements were completed in 1944 for the establishment of a school canteen in every block of school buildings—a very noteworthy achievement, and one which makes the participation of the child in school meals simple and convenient. The full milk scheme was continued during the year, and the arrangements for holiday distribution were maintained. With employment high, the free list figures (337) were correspondingly low. This is the lowest number since 1937, the year when the qualifying income scale for free meals, etc., was considerably raised.

Number of Examinations.—The duties of the two part-time doctors consisted chiefly of school medical inspections, with the result that the number of routine medical inspections increased in 1944. There was, however, a slight reduction in the numbers of special examinations.

Uncleanliness.—I regret to say that I cannot report any improvement in this condition since 1943. I fear, considering all the help, advice, exhortation given, and the disciplinary action taken, that it would be optimistic to expect any drastic amelioration until the present abnormal conditions have settled down.

Scabies.—I referred in the 1943 Report to the family aspect of the scabies problem, and to the hope we had of treating families rather than individuals. This hope was partly realised in 1944, as the analysis of cases treated shows. At the Centre, there were treated 707 school children, 188 pre-school children, and 560 persons over school age. There were, however, several re-infections which on investigation revealed an occasional hidden case which had caused the trouble, so that the family treatment was not, by any means, complete. According to the numbers treated, there was little evidence that the incidence of this disease was falling to any great extent. It is, however, under better control, and if we can only persuade all family contacts as well as sufferers to accept treatment, a further advance towards its eradication will have been made.

Nutrition.—There is little to add to the comments made under this heading in the last two Reports. The number of children listed as suffering from slight malnutrition is a little higher than in 1943 (18.56% compared with 18.20%). On the other hand, those marked as excellent is also higher (13.18% as against 12.68%). There is, therefore, little significance in these slight changes. The main fact is that the children in 1944 compared favourably with their fellows of 1938. I think there is no doubt in the case of the entrants that considerable benefit has been gained by the increased attention given to the pre-school child.

Other findings of School Medical Inspection.—A perusal of the figures dealing with defects found at routine medical inspections shows that there is little change from year to year. There is a danger here that we may tend to regard these as normal. While, however, apart from better lighting and printing, and improved general conditions, we may not be able to do much to reduce visual defects, affections like blepharitis, and recurrent attacks of conjunctivitis, the results of aural defects and postural weaknesses are, strictly speaking, preventable, though it must be added that some of the necessary measures to this end are not directly within the scope of the School Medical Officer.

Baths.—In May, Messrs. Lever Brothers had to withdraw their bathing unit from use in Derby schools as it was required abroad. This unit, as described last year, was available from February, 1943, and was a source of both pleasure and usefulness to thousands of children. I acknowledge gratefully its valuable service.

General Observations.—The position in 1944 remained substantially the same as in 1943. With reduced staff, the routine medical work had to be restricted and medical supervision of the branch clinics reduced. On the other hand, every effort was made to keep up to date the treatment clinics and those special cases in which a general examination was required. The war years have accentuated those needs which were recognised as urgent before the war. In the forefront of these are the necessities of a convalescent home for short stay cases, and an open air school for longer periods of care. It is to be hoped that these will have priority. There is also the need for the complete medical care of the child from infancy in both sickness and health. The former is largely medical, but the latter is general and comprises, in addition, social and economic consideration. Much closer supervision of the child at all stages of his life is essential if optimum progress is to be made,

and any slight deviations from normal ascertained. But, though school medicine can achieve much, to reach a stage when every child will arrive at and eventually leave school in a vigorous healthy condition will require the combined and co-ordinated efforts of all agencies which have an influence on every aspect of childhood and parenthood alike.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The accommodation in Elementary Schools is 21,367. The number of names on the books is 16,717 and the average attendance 14,504. These figures do not include the Central (Boys') School and Temple House Special M.D. School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Medical Inspection.

Number of children inspected.—The total number of children inspected was 5,063. Of these, 2,587 were boys and 2,476 were girls. In addition, 853 children were brought forward for special examinations by head teachers and as a result of the nutritional surveys.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Clothing and Footgear.

The percentage of children found to be inadequately clothed during the year was 0.9. The percentage of children with unsatisfactory footgear was 0.8.

Malnutrition.

The number of children in 1944 who were suffering from serious malnutrition was 3, and the number noted with slight malnutrition was 969.

Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

The percentage of children found to have defective vision was 21.3.

In the eight and twelve year old groups, the percentages of children who were unable to read 6/6, 6/6, were :—

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
18.5	17.8	19.8	27.7

In the same age groups, the percentages of children with more serious defects (6/12 or worse in either one or both eyes) were :—

<i>8 year boys.</i>	<i>8 year girls.</i>	<i>12 year boys.</i>	<i>12 year girls.</i>
7.9	6.6	9.7	9.5

The total number referred for refraction was 144.

The number of partially sighted children as judged by the accepted criteria is 17.

Squint.—The number of children in the five year old group found to have a squint, even of the smallest degree, was 80.

Uncleanliness.

See report on page 28.

Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

The following skin diseases were recorded at the medical inspections :—

Scabies	....	53	Urticaria	....	19
Dermatitis	....	33	Impetigo	....	11
Warts	....	11	Other Diseases		24

External Eye Disease.—The following defects were found in the course of Routine Medical Inspection :—

Blepharitis	... 39	Conjunctivitis	... 15
Other defects	... 10		

Nose and Throat Defects.

The number of children referred for treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 5.2 per cent. of the number examined. The percentage placed under observation was 13.2.

Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

64 children were noted as suffering from Otorrhoea at routine medical inspection.

Defective hearing, mostly of a slight character, was found in 51 cases.

Dental Defects.

838 children were found at the routine medical inspection to have carious teeth.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following deformities were noted at the routine medical inspections :—

Rickets	...698	Spinal Curvature	255
Other defects	...152		

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

4.1 per cent. of all children examined were listed as having heart defects. Few of these were organic, and the vast majority required only observation. The number of children found to be suffering from rheumatism was 35.

Tuberculosis.

Two cases were referred from routine medical inspection to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for advice during the year.

In addition to these children, 43 special cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for his opinion. Of that number, three had been previously referred.

Vaccination.

356 (7 per cent.) of the 5,063 children medically inspected were recorded as having been vaccinated.

FOLLOWING UP.

The arrangements for the following up of children suffering from the various defects continued as previously outlined and have not been affected in any serious degree by the war.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

Consultation Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—1,011 attendances were made at this clinic during the year.

Minor Ailments Clinics.—The total number of children attending these clinics was 12,508 and the number of attendances was 58,158. Of this number, 13,252 examinations (inspections and re-inspections) were made by Medical Officers.

Scabies.—The number of cases of Scabies treated during the year was 895, as compared with 704 in 1943, 569 in 1942, 478 in 1941 and 215 in 1940. In addition, 560 adults were treated during the year.

Dental Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The Dental Clinic is held every day of the week (morning and afternoon).

Total number of cases attended	...	...	5,628
Total number of attendances	...	...	7,330
Total number of clinics held	...	...	779

MR. ARTHUR STAFFORD, School Dental Surgeon, reports as follows :—

“ Inspections.—The Elementary, Central (Boys’) and Temple House Special M.D. Schools were visited once during the year, children of all ages being inspected. The Secondary and Nursery Schools are not included in the routine scheme and were not, therefore, visited. Scholars from these schools are, however, given treatment at the Dental Clinic on being referred at School Medical Inspections or by making direct application for it, and these cases provided 596 special inspections.

104 sessions were spent on Elementary School inspections, at which 15,045 children were examined. It was found that 21.8% had sound teeth, 27.9% had slight defects not necessitating treatment, and 50.3% required treatment.

Of the 7,565 children found to be requiring treatment, 4,941 were referred for it, and the usual form of invitation to accept treatment was issued to their parents, with the result that 71.8% accepted the offer of treatment, 14.5% refused, while from 13.7% no reply was received.

Treatment.—Treatment is carried out every day of the week at the Central School Clinic, where, owing to war-time staff conditions, only two of the three surgeries have been kept constantly occupied. 7,330 attendances were made by 5,628 children; 3,534 fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and 17 in temporary teeth; 6,753 temporary teeth and 1,553 permanent teeth were extracted, for which purpose 4,099 general and 6 local anaesthetics were used.

The number of permanent teeth extracted remains higher than is to be desired, but it should be noted that 483 of these were sound teeth removed from overcrowded mouths for orthodontic purposes. There was a greater number than usual of cases for the treatment of gum conditions, mainly Vincent’s infection, and for the scaling and polishing of teeth, etc., along with the construction of orthodontic appliances for 8 cases, and of small dentures for 3 special cases.

Ophthalmic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,682
Total number of attendances	...	...	2,529
Spectacles provided at contract rates	...	...	766

Included in these figures are 95 cases which were referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthoptic Clinic.—A general statement with regard to this clinic was made in the Report for 1938. I am indebted to Miss E. Dobbs, the Orthoptist in charge of the Department, for the following report :—

Number of cases dealt with during 1944 (including 48 new cases)				194
Classification :—				
Under observation only	...	...	...	23
On preliminary treatment	...	...	...	26
On actual treatment	...	...	...	50
On waiting list	...	...	...	56
Refused	...	...	...	14
Discharged	...	...	...	25
				—194
Total number of attendances	....	....	....	1,492

During the year 4 cases received operative treatment.

Aural Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—The number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids during 1944 was 335.

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,102
Total number of attendances	...	...	2,032

Included in these figures are 81 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	562
Total number of attendances	...	...	9,524

In addition, 234 cases referred from the Child Welfare Centres made 3,245 attendances.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic, Green Street.—

Total number of children attended	...	...	109
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,776

In addition, 58 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres made 993 attendances.

In both clinics, the types of cases treated were similar to the lists given in previous reports.

Skin Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	390
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,551

Included in these figures are 151 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Mill Hill Lane.—

Total number of cases attended	...	...	1,006
Total number of attendances	...	...	4,851

Included in these figures are 226 cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT :—

(a) At Bretby	...	...	...	...	1
(b) At the City Hospital	...	...	...	...	7
Number of X-Ray examinations	...	...	...	...	30
(c) At the Orthopaedic Clinic :—					
Massage, Exercises, Electricity, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,695
Attendances at Splint Maker	...	...	...	...	361

Speech Clinic (January to September, 1944).—

Number of children attending	....	....	....	192
Number of attendances	....	....	....	934
Number of home visits	....	....	....	25
Number of school visits	....	....	....	45

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

Total number of cases referred	....	....	....	67
Reopened	....	....	....	1
				—
Total number of cases seen	....	....	....	68
				—

Disposal of cases.

Mental defectives unsuitable for treatment	....	....	....	4
Unco-operative	....	....	....	1
Advice only given (home, school, and court)	....	....	....	11
Taken on for psychological treatment	....	....	....	31
Advisory treatment	....	....	....	13
Awaiting further investigation	....	....	....	1
Awaiting treatment vacancies	....	....	....	7
				—
				68
				—

Cases under treatment.

Carried forward from 1942 :—

Psychological treatment	....	..	....	....	15
Advisory treatment	....	...	...	....	4
					—
					19
					—

Carried forward from 1943 :—

Psychological treatment	....	....	....	....	34
Advisory treatment	....	....	....	....	8
					—
					42
					—

Admitted 1944 :—

Psychological treatment	....	....	....	....	31
Advisory treatment	....	....	....	....	12
Remedial teaching alone	....	....	....	....	1
					—
					44
					—

Total number receiving treatment in 1944	....	....	....	....	105
Discharged after treatment in 1944	....	....	....	....	57
Still under treatment	....	....	....	....	48

Results on discharge.

Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	20
Improved	....	....	....	....	....	28
Stationary	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sent to Approved School	....	....	....	....	....	2
Unco-operative	....	....	....	....	....	2
						—
						57
						—

The 68 cases consist of 26 girls and 42 boys, comprising:

Infant School children	12
Junior School children	28
Senior School children	18
Central School children	1
Secondary School children	9
	—
	68
	—

Sources of referral.

Head Teachers	26
Hospitals	5
School Medical Officers	21
School Welfare Dept.	2
Social Welfare Dept.	5
Parents	3
Juvenile Court	1
Speech Therapist	2
General Practitioner	1
County	2
	—
	68
	—

Reasons for referral.

(Many children presented more than one problem).

Nervous symptoms	20
Difficult behaviour at home or school	27
Backward	8
Enuresis	8
Stealing	12
Truancy	11
Fits	1
Speech problems	2
Asthma	2

Number of Interviews in 1944.

PSYCHIATRIST (Dr. L. H. Rubinstein, Jan.—Sept.).

Interviews with parents	107
Interviews with children	517

PSYCHIATRIST (Dr. W. H. Whiles, Oct.—Dec.).

Interviews with parents	19
Interviews with children	20

PSYCHOLOGIST (Miss C. S. Sim, M.A., Jan.—March).

Play interviews with children	166
Intelligence Testing interviews	22
School visits	10

PSYCHOLOGIST (Miss J. Vessey, B.Sc., April—Dec.).

Play interviews with children	461
Intelligence Testing interviews	67
School visits	30

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER (Miss B. Stubbs, B.A.).

Interviews with parents at Clinic	509
Home visits: Evening	103
Day	367
Play interviews with children	231
School visits	32

PLAY THERAPIST (Mrs. M. Whiles, B.A., Oct.—Dec.).			
Play interviews with children	....	....	60
REMEDIAL TEACHING (Miss R. Radford, B.A., April—Dec.).			
Remedial teaching interviews	....	....	236
Number of children taught	....	....	14

Follow up work.

This side of the Clinic's work consists of follow up visits to past cases covering a period of two years at intervals of three months, nine months, and twelve months from the cessation of treatment. It has not been possible, however, to do more than a limited amount of this work because of lack of time.

Finished treatment 2 years ago, showing continued improvement	....	....	....	....	11
Finished treatment 1 year ago, showing continued improvement	....	....	....	....	15
Finished treatment 9 months ago, showing continued improvement	....	....	....	....	9
Finished treatment 3 months ago, showing continued improvement	....	....	....	....	6

Voluntary work.

PSYCHOLOGIST (Dr. D. Crowther, one day per week, Jan.—June).

Intelligence Testing interviews	....	....	....	51
Additional Remedial Teaching interviews	....	....	....	49
(Miss Radford, Miss Ritherdon, Miss Bloom).				

HEART AND RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

Number of children attended	...	...	...	46
Number of attendances	...	...	...	47

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The Open-air Class at Sinfin School was closed at the beginning of the war and the class temporarily disbanded.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The number of children on the Free Meal and Milk List is 337.

The number of children on the milk register is 15,981.

The provision of milk was extended during the holidays to include all children.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, CHILDREN'S WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.—The number of parents who attended with their children for routine medical inspection was as follows :—

Number.	Total Percentage.	Percentage in Infant Group.
2,471	48.8%	74.1%

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind.—No case of blindness was examined during the year for institutional treatment.

Deaf.—No case was examined during the year for admission to a Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Epileptic.—One case of Epilepsy was examined during the year for institutional treatment.

Mentally Defectives.—Twenty-nine children were examined under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. One case was admitted to a Residential Institution during the year. Twenty-one were certified under Article 4, and eight under Article 2 (a).

Temple House Special School.—During 1944, 39 children were referred for examination regarding their admission to the School. Of these, 14 were certified as capable of receiving benefit from instruction in the Special School and were actually admitted. 25 were found not to be mentally defective within the meaning of the Act and fit to be retained in the elementary school.

Work of the Local Branch of the Central Association for Mental Welfare.—During the year, 332 visits were paid to homes of children who were either in or had left Temple House Special School.

Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.—There are no centres for Higher Education or Vocational Training in Derby. Suitable cases requiring such training are sent to recognised institutions elsewhere.

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The total number of children examined at the various schools was 287.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The number of Secondary Schools in Derby is five, viz.:—

The Bemrose School (Boys), Parkfields Cedars Secondary School for Girls, The Derby School (Boys), The Junior School of Art (Boys and Girls), and Homelands Secondary School (Girls).

Medical Inspection.—Of the five schools, four were inspected in 1944. Arrangements are being made, however, to inspect the School of Art as soon as possible in 1945.

The total number of pupils inspected was 1154.

The number of defects treated at the Clinic was :—

Visual Defects	...	...	...	...	...	172
Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	...	572
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	208

PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

The arrangements under this heading have been explained in previous reports.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year, 189 children were examined as to their fitness to undertake employment. All were certified fit.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES.

Seven nurses, including one employed whole-time on orthopaedic work, are engaged on the work of the School Medical Services. In addition, four nurses are employed on half-time Health and half-time School Medical Services.

Home visits	2,587
School visits	126

Visits to Nursery Schools.

Number of visits paid	282
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Clinics.

Sessions.

Minor Ailments, Specialist Clinics and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics	3,309
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VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Number of individual children cleansed	734
Number of sessions devoted to School Inspections	484

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

Medical examinations were also made as follows:—

Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Children for Approved Schools or Remand Homes	...	...	...	...	...	26
Entertainments	...	...	...	...	...	8
Boarding out	...	...	...	...	...	9
Schools Camp	...	...	...	...	...	381

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) Number of Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,793
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,563
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	994
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,350

(2) Number of other Routine Inspections

...	—
Grand Total	...	...	5,350

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections	...	21,924
--	-----	--------

TABLE II.

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year
in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Chil- dren In- spected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5350	705	13.13	3649	68.21	993	18.56	3	0.06

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Total number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 13,959

Group II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

					Under the Authority's Scheme
ERRORS OF REFRACTION (including squint).					901
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)					—
Total					901
					Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of Children for whom spectacles were					
(a) Prescribed					772
(b) Obtained					638

GROUP III.

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative treatment.	Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
329	134	463

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist									
(a) Routine age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,045
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,069
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,589
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,056
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,318
(5) Half-days devoted to :—									
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883
(6) Fillings :—									
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,798
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,815
(7) Extractions :—									
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,650
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,954
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,886
(9) Other Operations :—									
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313

Table V.—Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,993
(iii.) Number of <i>individual</i> children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—									
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Table VI.—Blind and Deaf Children.

Total number of children not receiving suitable education...	Nil
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A P P E N D I X .**TABLE 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.****A.—Routine Medical Inspections.**

Total	1,154
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B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections and Re inspections	...	655
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TABLE III.

**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments
excluding Uncleanliness).**

Total number of Defects treated, or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme 137

Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	172
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)... ..	—
TOTAL	172
<hr/>	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.
No. of children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	154
(b) Obtained... ..	128

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative treatment	6
Received other forms of treatment	10
Total number treated	16

Table IV. Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist :—

(a) Routine Age Groups	Nil
(b) Specials	572
Total.. ..	572
(2) Number found to require treatment	572
(3) Number actually treated	572
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	1012
(5) Half-days devoted to	
{ Inspection —	Total .. Nil
{ Treatment —	
(6) Fillings	
{ Permanent Teeth 736	Total .. 736
{ Temporary Teeth —	
(7) Extractions	
{ Permanent Teeth 249	Total .. 352
{ Temporary Teeth 103	
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	213
(9) Other operations	
{ Permanent Teeth 55	Total .. 55
{ Temporary Teeth —	

IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Vaccination of Infants during 1944 :—

Total number of births	...	...	...	...	3,922
Children under 12 months died un-vaccinated...					244
Insusceptible	...	...	...	...	13
Postponed	...	...	...	...	38
Successful	...	...	...	...	586
Conscientious objection certificates	...	...			2,449

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Pneumonia.—Fewer cases were notified, including a very small number of Influenza during the first quarter.

Influenza was remarkably quiet. One very toxic case with rapid death was notified in November, without any further indication of acute cases at this season.

Home Nursing.—Trained nursing assistance for cases of Pneumonia was provided in 18 instances, 16 of which recovered. For certain other cases the Works Welfare nurses were in attendance.

BACTERIOLOGICAL, etc., EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a summary of examinations made during the year 1944 :—

BOROUGH LABORATORY (Isolation Hospital).

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	146
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	4,063
Swabs for Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	145
Sputa by ordinary method	...	...	...	2,501
Sputa by concentration methods	12
Cerebro Spinal Fluid	69
Others	790

Borough Laboratory Total	7,726
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COUNTY LABORATORY.

Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	64
Urine Specimens	10
Faeces	...	...	...	484
Water	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	...	...	...	5
Swabs for K.L.B., Vincent's Angina	2
Blood for Widal's Reaction	6
Others	42

County Laboratory Total	615
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Grand Total	8,341
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BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL—IN-PATIENT DAYS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
1940	5,696	12,593	14,168
1941	5,279	13,249	13,852
1942	8,275	4,497	18,854
1943	14,527	9,643	13,719
1944	9,719	5,470	12,647

Scarlet Fever was less prevalent, invariably mild in character, and many cases were nursed at home.

There was one death in December, a male of 40 years, certified as dying from "Myocarditis and Scarlet Fever." As death occurred six days from the onset, the rash was reported to be slight, and no other doctor saw him, I consider this may have been a case of acute influenza, with a rash (not unknown).

Diphtheria.—This infection was much less prevalent, 137 cases being notified, of which 30 proved not to be suffering from Diphtheria, but four children died.

Type of infection.—As in the preceding year, the **gravis** strain was preponderant—all civilian cases typed, save two, were gravis, including the fatal cases.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Every year, either on clinical evidence or because of a bacteriological test, notifications are received of persons who have been previously immunised. In such circumstances it may be a case of tonsillitis from other causes, with or without a temporary carrier condition of the germs of diphtheria. In others there has been a diphtheritic infection, but which may be so mild as to cause little constitutional disturbance, and is followed by rapid recovery.

Notifications were received of 38 persons who had been immunised by me or elsewhere, with symptoms suggesting diphtheria. In 20 of these the condition was diagnosed as clinical diphtheria—two only were seriously ill. Of the rest, nine were diagnosed otherwise, and nine were the subjects of a bacteriological infection without any membranous exudate, or just temporary carriers. In other words, the immunisation had achieved its purpose.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.—The number of demands for the immunisation of children has fallen. This may be expected, a larger proportion of school entrants having been dealt with in infancy. The average attendance at clinics is also lower, as more time is spent on young children, and Whooping Cough Vaccine is offered at the same time.

Half-yearly returns furnished to the Ministry of Health based on a rough approximation of the resident population, some of whom have been immunised elsewhere, indicate that **at the end of 1944, 73 per cent. of all children between 5 to 15, and 48 per cent. of children under 5 years of age, have been immunised.**

Clinics, 1944.

These were held at the Central Office, at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, at all Nurseries and Nursery Schools and at various Elementary and Secondary Schools by appointment.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	341
First attendance of case	...	...	...	...	2,350
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	6,137
Average attendance per Session	...	...	...	...	18.0

Enteric Fever.—No cases were notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was even less prevalent amongst civilians. One death was reported from the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary.

Poliomyelitis.—Again one case only, a youth of 14 years, was notified.

Measles.—Not in season. One infantile death reported to the Coroner was certified as measles. As no known cases of measles existed at the time, I consider that the diagnosis was problematical.

Rubella occurred during the first half of the year, mild in character.

Whooping Cough.—The prevalence reported in 1943 continued until September, involving about 500 children, including some evacuees from Greater London. Afterwards there were a few sporadic cases.

There were six deaths—three infants under six months (one not diagnosed), two over one year old, and one aged two years.

We have continued to gain experience as to the value of prophylactic vaccine. This is of **much more value** when given in combination with Alum toxoid for Diphtheria. Apart from numerous cases exposed to Whooping Cough who have demonstrated a good immunity, every known case of Whooping Cough in a previously immunised child is visited and the condition and duration of attack is assessed. Of 167 children, 157 immunised by three doses of vaccine were classified as very mild 37, mild 66, modified 38; 16 only being moderately severe. Two of the latter were previously on record as having a mild attack. Of 10 cases who had not completed their immunisation, the disease was modified in seven.

Dysentery.—The **Sonné** type was more prevalent, mainly localised and often found to be a family infection. A group of cases developed in the Children's Hospital in May.

31 Service cases, from two separate outbreaks, and sundry odd cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital.

Two War Nurseries, one in the same area where the disease was prevalent, became infected. In the second, suspicion fell on a London evacuee who had recently been admitted. In these Nurseries infection was to some extent controlled by the use of Succinyl-Sulphathiazole.

The **Flexner** type occurred again as last year in the local Institution, producing four cases in April—May with one death, and 23 cases in September.

Diarrhoea (children under 2 years).—The usual investigations are carried out in all deaths reported as Gastro-Enteritis. There was no seasonal incidence, nor any indication of fly prevalence. Eight deaths occurred in Marasmic infants; one from convulsions, another from an intussusception;

and of nine diagnosed as Gastro-Enteritis all were fed on cow's milk preparations.

One case of broncho-pneumonia with gastro-enteritis probably died from whooping cough.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases notified 21

6 of the cases were males and 15 females.

<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Vision unim- paired.</i>	<i>Vision im- paired.</i>	<i>Total Blind- ness.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated.</i>					
	<i>At Home.</i>	<i>In Boro' Hospitals.</i>				
21	11	†10	21	—	—	—

† In-patients of City Hospital (1). Nightingale Nursing Home (3).
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (4). Women's Hospital (2).

The number of cases notified was two more than in 1943.

CANCER.

The recorded deaths from various types of malignant disease show a decrease in number as compared with 1943, viz., 222 (254). It is noteworthy that cancer of the lung in males, at one time rare, now takes an important place in the annual returns.

The table shows the deaths by age distribution:—

Age	25-44 years.		45-64 years.		65-74 years.		75 years & upwards.		All Ages.		
Sex	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
Deaths from Cancer ...	*9	†8	39	55	33	32	25	21	106	116	222

* Includes 1 aged 24 years.

† „ 1 „ 18 „

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Regulation 33B.

For the purpose of carrying out the duties involved, this Authority does not employ a Social Worker; the discretionary visits of Health Visitors have been quite satisfactory for persuading female cases to attend. On the other hand, a certain number of notifications cannot be followed up—those giving false or vague addresses, or described merely as “frequenting” certain Bars.

One case, notified on two occasions, after some difficulty was ultimately traced and taken before the Court for “failure to re-attend for treatment.” She pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for two months.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

FORM V.D. (R). (Revised).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Royal Infirmary, Derby, during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ...	204	165	—	—	65	46	68	49	337	260	597
2 Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	6	12	—	—	1	9	—	—	7	21	28
3 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	15
„ secondary ...	11	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	42	53
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
„ all later stages ...	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13	33
„ congenital ...	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhoea—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	100	84	—	—	100	84	184
later... ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Venereal conditions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	200	314	200	514
4 Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres...	67	14	—	—	15	4	14	2	96	20	116
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4...	327	261	2	—	182	143	396	251	907	655	1562
5 Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal ...	19	14	1	—	56	34	291	224	367	272	639
6 Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
„ secondary ...	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9
„ latent in 1st year of infection* ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ all later stages ...	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	14
„ congenital ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea—											
1st year of infection ...	—	—	—	—	19	11	—	—	19	11	30
later ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
7 Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure ...	1	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	12	2	14
8 Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners...	59	9	1	—	24	7	47	5	131	21	152
9 Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	235	219	—	—	71	91	58	22	364	332	696
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	327	261	2	—	182	143	396	251	907	655	1562

FORM V.D. (R).—continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancere.		Gonorrhœa		Non- Venereal or undiagn'd Conditions.		TOTAL.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
10 Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the Medical Officers	3132	3101	3	—	1440	682	946	539	5521	4322	9843
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	54	6	—	—	1386	1445	449	3	1889	1454	3343
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3186	3107	3	—	2826	2127	1395	542	7410	5776	13186
11 In-patients:—											
(a) Total number of persons ad- mitted for treatment during the year	3	17	—	—	6	1	3	2	12	20	32
(b) Aggregate number of “in- patient days” of treatment given	22	219	—	—	120	13	26	45	168	277	455
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals.		
12 Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	1	8	7	
13 Pathological Work:—	Microscopical		Cultural		Serum		Cerebro- spinal fluid		Others for diag- nosis of Venereal Disease		
	for Syphilis	for Gonorr- hœa	for Gonorr- hœa		for Syphilis	for Gonorr- hœa					
(a) Number of Specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treat- ment Centre ...	91	1,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	
(b) Number of Specimens from pa- tients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved lab- oratory (if avail- able)	—	—	—	—	1,201	158	11	—	—	—	

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Derby Borough.	Derby County.	Staffs. County	Leicester County.	Burton-on- Trent.	Notts. County.	TOTAL.
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—							
Syphilis	59	48	4	5	2	2	120
Soft Chancre	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhœa	90	90	3	—	—	2	185
Non-Venereal and un- diagnosed conditions ...	257	236	3	12	1	5	514
TOTAL	408	374	10	17	3	9	821
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	7091	5695	160	169	17	54	13186

*"Syphilis latent in first year of infection." applies to cases presenting no clinical sign of syphilis but discovered (by blood test, etc.) to have contracted this disease within the preceding 12 months.

20th January, 1945.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN RICHARDS,

Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

V—TUBERCULOSIS.

During the past year the Tuberculosis Service has continued to improve, and better facilities, both for the treatment of the individual patient, and the provision of financial allowances for the family, have been provided. It will be recalled that the year 1943 was mainly a period of re-organisation, and re-equipment, and the provision of extra accommodation for patients. Considerable difficulties have been met with in these war years in obtaining the necessary, and valuable equipment, especially since in most cases Government Permits had to be obtained. However, the activities of the Clinic and the Sanatorium now show that during the year 1944 these efforts have proved most satisfactory. As the following report will show, greater use was made of the Clinic, and the comparative rate of admissions, discharges, and decreased death rate in the Sanatorium, is most encouraging. Attention is drawn to the successful attempts at re-habilitation following on the granting of allowances under the Government Scheme of Ministry of Health Memo. 266T. This scheme did not fully cover the requirements of a large number of tuberculous patients; but this situation was quickly remedied by the Public Health Committee, and the position now is that all patients suffering from tuberculosis, of whatever degree or kind, are able to enjoy all the financial benefits which were hitherto only granted to those patients who were eligible for allowances under the Government Scheme.

The statistical and general administrative work of the Clinic continued to be carried out under the capable direction of Mr. E. Moreton, and his Staff.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis show a decrease of thirty-eight and the notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis a decrease of three from the previous year.

The deaths show a decrease of eighteen from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the non-pulmonary deaths a decrease of one from the previous year.

Notifications :—		<i>Comparison with</i>	
	1944.	1943.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	136	174	
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	33	
Total ...	166	207	

Deaths :—		<i>Comparison with</i>	
	1944.	1943.	
Pulmonary	65	83	
Non-pulmonary	14	15	
Total ...	79	98	

Of the 65 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 5, *i.e.*, 7·7%, occurred previous to notification. 64·3% of the deaths of the non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases (9 of the total 14) occurred previous to notification. 63·1% of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred within two years of notification (including those not notified previous to death).

Tuberculosis Clinic :—

Number of Clinics held	371
Total number of attendances (clinical) ...	3,214
Number of new patients examined	970
Number of contacts examined	198
Number of contacts re-examined	176

Twenty-two of the contacts were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.

Treatment.—Following on the re-construction of the Clinic premises, patients undergoing refill treatment for artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum were, for the first time in the history of the Clinic, able to carry out continuation treatment, which in most cases lasts for several years. The following figures indicate the steady increase in this branch of work.

<i>Artificial Pneumothorax.</i>	<i>Refills.</i>
17 males.	324
25 females.	403

Pneumoperitoneum combined with Phrenic Crush.

9 males.	114
4 females.	52

5 aspirations of Pleural Fluid.

Pneumoperitoneum.—This new form of treatment was commenced in the South of England, and was quickly adopted in Derby. It is as yet too early to properly assess the results of this treatment, but it has undoubtedly a place in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and it holds out some hope for those cases which were either too chronic, or failed to respond to the usual artificial pneumothorax treatment. At the moment it seems to be of a temporary value only, but may help to support those cases for which the major operation of thoracoplasty is later intended. With the exception of thoracoplasty, operation facilities are available in Derby Sanatorium for

the surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. A full statement will be found in the Sanatorium report.

Maternity.—Where the question of pregnancy in tuberculous women arose, facilities were offered by Mr. Watt at the Women's Hospital, and he kindly undertook the necessary ante-natal work, and in three cases the delivery of a healthy child was accomplished by Caesarean Section under local anaesthesia.

X-Ray Work.—The installation of new X-ray equipment in the Sanatorium relieved the Clinic of the most unsatisfactory method by which Sanatorium patients undergoing weekly refill treatment were brought by ambulance to the Clinic for the necessary weekly radiological examination. However, as the following figures will show, the amount of radiological work at the Clinic has steadily increased over the past three years. The quality of the work was of the highest order, and most ably carried out under the direction of Mr. A. J. Walton, F.S.R., the Radiographer, who is also responsible for carrying out the work at the Sanatorium where he attends every week as required.

1942	....	....	1,125 including	711 films.
1943	....	....	1,826	„ 984 „
1944	....	....	2,712	„ 1,385 „

Borough Sanatorium.—There was always a waiting list both for male and female beds, and the completion of a prefabricated hut for 18 beds did much to relieve the congestion, and was always full. The following figures are three years comparison, and show a most satisfactory state of affairs, especially in the decrease in number of deaths taking place in the Sanatorium. The response, and readiness of patients to enter the Sanatorium, and undergo treatment which they knew was available, soon became noticeable, and it was gratifying to know that the majority of patients, with a few exceptions, were only too ready to avail themselves of Sanatorium treatment when the position was explained to them. Moreover, the provision of financial allowances played a great part in overcoming the average patient's prejudice against undergoing a long term course of treatment away from home.

Borough Sanatorium :—

		<i>Comparison with</i>		
	1944	1943	1942	
Number of patients admitted	... 169	132	103	
„ „ discharged	... 129	99	52	
„ „ died	... 18	18	41	

The average stay of the patients discharged was 114.7 days, and for the patients who died 143.5 days.

Orthopaedic Cases.—Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of orthopaedic cases are available at the City Hospital, where they are seen as required by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, who also holds certain sessions at the Tuberculosis Clinic for this type of case. Where long-term in-patient treatment is required, patients are sent to the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Authorities.

School Children.—The number of school children examined, (179), includes observation cases and contacts.

Number of school children notified in 1944	...	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	6

Maintenance Allowances for Tuberculous Patients and Dependants.—This recent, but most important advance as an aid to the treatment of tuberculous patients, together with the work entailed in dealing with all after-care problems, has been dealt with by the Almoner's Department, under the supervision of Miss M. Slater, B.A., A.I.H.A., a fully qualified Almoner. On the 1st January, 1944, in addition to the Government Scheme under Memo. 266T., financial allowances on similar lines were extended, by the decision of the Public Health Committee dated 13/10/43, to those patients suffering from chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and who had previously been rejected under the regulations laid down in Memo. 266T. On the 1st January, 1944, 69 persons were drawing allowances as follows :—

Memo. 266T.	56	Public Health Minutes (P.H.M.)	13
------------------	----	-------------------------------------	----

On 18th February, 1944, it was agreed by the Public Health and the Social Welfare Committees that the Public Health Committee should assume responsibility for financial assistance to all cases of persons in need suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, assistance to be on the same scale as that of Memo. 266T. 16 cases were taken over from the Social Welfare Department (previously rejected under Memo. 266T.), and it was agreed that any future cases of hardship should be dealt with directly by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

This last scheme was extended, on 8th November, 1944, to cover cases of hardship amongst persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis : these cases had previously been ineligible for any allowance.

During the year, there were 123 applications for allowances. Of the 123, 117 were accepted, but 2 withdrew their applications. 6 were rejected.

ANALYSIS.			
	<i>Applications.</i>	<i>Accepted.</i>	<i>Rejected.</i>
Memo. 266T.	55	52	3
Public Health Minutes	31	30	1
Social Welfare....	34	32	2
Social Welfare Non-pulmonary Scheme	3	3	—
	<hr/> 123 <hr/>	<hr/> 117 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

The result of these additions to the original Government Scheme is in effect, that all patients suffering from tuberculosis are entitled to draw the same allowances as laid down in Memo. 266T. Those expenses not recoverable from the Government are being paid by the Derby Corporation. One notable benefit from this scheme is that any patient drawing an allowance under Memo. 266T. whose condition has deteriorated, can continue drawing the allowance, whereas hitherto the question of stopping it would have had to be considered. Conversely, any patient who shows improvement in his condition is able to be transferred to the Government Scheme.

On 31st December, 1944, there were 111 patients drawing the allowance :—

Memo. 266T.	36
P.H.M.	50
Social Welfare	25

Financial.

AMOUNT PAID IN ALLOWANCES DURING 1944.

	<i>Maintenance Allowances.</i>			<i>Discretionary and Special Allowances.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Memo. 266T.	4,074	0	6	99	3	2	4,173	3	8
P. H. Minutes	3,295	2	4	89	2	0	3,384	4	4
S. Welfare (including non-pulmonary).....	2,065	5	1	10	17	0	2,076	2	1
	£9,434	7	11	£199	2	2	£9,633	10	1

Total allowances paid since the commencement of the Scheme on 18th August, 1943, to 31st December, 1944 :—

	£	s.	d.
Memo. 266T.	5,097	5	0
P. H. Minutes	3,617	1	10
Social Welfare	2,076	2	1
	£10,790	8	11

Rehabilitation.—During the year 1944, 34 patients in receipt of allowances under Memo. 266T. were returned to employment, either whole-time, or part-time. Some in their former occupations, either with former employers, or new employers, and the remainder were placed in some suitable employment with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour.

29 of these patients went direct to full-time work.

2 patients were sent on Ministry of Labour training courses.

4 patients went to Village Settlements for colonisation but did not remain.

6 ex-service cases drawing pensions, and therefore not eligible to draw an allowance, were also found work.

A commendable effort was made by the Almoner's Department in 3 ex-service cases where 100% pensions were obtained which had previously been rejected by the Ministry of Pensions.

After-Care.—The Financial Scheme of allowances naturally will reduce the number of calls made upon the After-Care Fund, but under the Ministry of Food regulations only milk is supplied as extra nourishment in certain cases of tuberculosis. Where a patient is able to afford this, 2 pints per day, per patient, were obtainable on priority certificates from their own doctor.

Free milk was supplied to 54 patients during the year at a cost of £ s. d.
217 15 4½

Bedding, including mattresses, blankets and sheets have been supplied in 5 cases, and in one case a complete bed was supplied; spectacles and coal have also been provided in 2 cases. Total cost on the After-Care Fund 31 13 3

Housing.—Owing to the present day difficulties connected with housing, only those claims were recommended where definite over-crowding was present, and complicated by the presence of an infectious case. Cases which had improved with Sanatorium treatment, and in which deterioration might have occurred through going back to the former living conditions, were also recommended.

Six patients and families were re-housed with the help of the Corporation Estates Department; three other patients were offered houses, but refused as they were unwilling to move to the districts offered. Eleven other applications were investigated, but no grounds found for recommending re-housing.

Evacuees.—In August, 1944, when evacuation was in full swing, every endeavour was made to avoid billeting tuberculous cases in non-tuberculous houses.

17 evacuees from London, Sanatorium cases, were helped with claims for war damages, allowances, and tracing relatives. Billets were found in 5 cases, and one child, born in Derby, was found accommodation in a Red Cross Residential Nursery while the mother underwent Sanatorium treatment.

Health Visiting.—The routine visiting of patients' homes was carried out by the two Health Visitors, Miss D. M. Bickers and Miss K. Good, in order to give the necessary advice as to precautionary measures, and examination of contact cases. 1,126 visits were made, of which number 380 were unsuccessful, presumably due to the fact that members of the household were employed on war work, and therefore not available. In addition, the services of these nurses were required at the Clinic to cover the necessary reception work, and to assist in treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken during 1944 under the above Regulations relating to Tuberculous Employees in the Milk Trade.

D. H. O'BRIEN, M.B., B.CH.

Form T. 137 (Revised).

PUBLIC HEALTH (Tuberculosis) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Tuberculosis Notifications—1st January, 1944, to 31st December, 1944.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.													Cases previously notified in other districts (included in primary notifications).
Primary Notifications.													
	0 to 1	5 to 10	15 to 20	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total	Total Notifi- cations (including cases previously notified)			
Pulmonary, Males ...	...	...	3	7	19	16	15	10	1	74	7
Females ...	...	1	2	12	15	3	1	...	...	52	5
Non-Pulm. Males ...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	11	2
Females ...	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	12	—

Part II.

Supplemental Return showing new cases of Tuberculosis discovered otherwise than by formal notification, for above-named period :—

Sources of Information of "Supplemental Return" Cases.											
										Number of Cases.	
Death Returns—										Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Local ...										6	5
Reg. Gnl. ...										—	—
Inward Transfers										—	1
Other Sources										—	1
(Posthumous)...										—	—

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- w'ds.	Total
Pulmonary, Males	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	
" Females	1	...	1	...	...	2	
" Non-Pulm. Males	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
" Females	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	

VI—HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Remaining under treat- ment, Dec. 31st, 1943....	33	10	1	4	29	77
Admitted during 1944	405	118	31	62	678	1,294
Discharged during 1944	414	119	30	64	672	1,299
Died during 1944	—	4	1	1	14	20
Remaining under treat- ment Dec. 31st, 1944	24	5	1	1	21	52

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Remaining in Hosp. 31/12/43</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Remain- ing 31/12/44</i>
Scarlet Fever	33	405	414	—	24
Diphtheria	10	118	119	4	5
Measles	1	31	30	1	1
Whooping Cough	4	62	64	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	22	23	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	4	—	4	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	2	—	2	—
Staphylococcal Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—
Aseptic Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—
Meningismus	—	3	3	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomye- litis	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	38	38	—	—
Rubella	1	123	124	—	—
*Pneumonia	—	5	4	1	—
Bacillary Dysentery	1	98	97	—	2
Amoebic Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	3	47	49	—	1
Vincent's Angina	1	29	28	—	2
Tonsillitis	6	128	129	—	5
Pharyngitis	—	5	4	—	1
Laryngitis	1	4	5	—	—
Quinsy	—	23	22	—	1
Mumps	2	23	21	—	4
Glandular Fever	1	4	4	—	1
Scabies	—	9	9	—	—
*Various Skin Diseases (ex- cluding Scabies)	—	20	20	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	2	2	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	4	20	22	—	2
Staphylococcal Septicae- mia	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebral Abscess....	—	2	—	2	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	1	5	4	2	—
*Various Other Diseases....	6	57	61	—	2

* See Detailed Analysis.

DISEASE.	CIVILIAN BOROUGH.				
	REM. IN HOSP. 31/12/43	ADM.	DISCH.	DIED	REM. IN HOSP. 31/12/44
Scarlet Fever	21	298	304	—	15
Diphtheria	9	103	103	4	5
Measles	—	13	12	1	—
Whooping Cough	4	61	63	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	7	8	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	1	—	1	—
Staphylococcal Meningitis	—	1	1	—	—
Aseptic Meningitis	—	3	3	—	—
Meningismus	—	1	1	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	25	25	—	—
Erysipelas	—	39	39	—	—
Rubella	—	2	1	1	—
Broneho-Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia... ..	—	2	2	—	—
Atypical Pneumonia	—	24	23	—	1
Bacillary Dysentery (Sonné)	—	2	2	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery (Flexner)	—	—	—	—	—
Amoebic Dysentery	—	28	27	—	1
Chicken Pox	1	6	7	—	—
Vincent's Angina	3	38	38	—	3
Tonsillitis	—	1	1	—	—
Pharyngitis	1	4	5	—	—
Laryngitis	—	3	2	—	1
Quinsy	—	4	4	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Carrier	3	16	17	—	2
Staphylococcal Septicæmia	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebral Abscess	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	—	2	—	2	—
Seabies	—	9	9	—	—
*Impetigo	—	6	6	—	—
*Dermatitis	—	4	4	—	—
*Erythema	—	1	1	—	—
*Erythema Multiforme	—	1	1	—	—
*Solar Dermatitis	—	—	—	—	—
*Chilblains	—	1	1	—	—
*Insect Bites	—	1	1	—	—
†Cellulitis	—	—	—	—	—
†Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—
†Scarlet Fever Contact	—	1	1	—	—
†White Leg	—	1	1	—	—
†Sunstroke	—	1	1	—	—
†Infective Parotitis	—	—	—	—	—
†Syphilis	—	1	1	—	—
†Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
†Food Allergy	—	2	2	—	—
†Enteritis	—	4	3	—	1
†Gastro-Enteritis	—	2	2	—	—
†Bronchial Catarrh	2	9	11	—	—
†Bronchitis	1	—	1	—	—
†Cervical Adenitis	—	2	2	—	—
†Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—
†Salivary Calculus	—	—	—	—	—
†Pleural Effusion	—	1	1	—	—
†Congenital Heart Disease	—	1	1	—	—
†Sulphonamide Rash	—	1	1	—	—
†Constipation	1	3	4	—	—
†Rubella Contact	—	4	4	—	—
†Ulcerative Stomatitis	—	1	1	—	—
†Recurrent Headaches	—	—	—	—	—
†Rhinitis	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL ALL DISEASES	47	747	750	14	30
CIVILIAN BOROUGH.					

* Included in "Various Skin Diseases."

† Included in "Various Other Diseases."

Isolation Hospital Provisioning, 1944.

	Days in Hospital (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1944	27,836	76.06	3,740	0	0	2	8.25
1943	37,922	103.895	4,222	2	8	2	2.72

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium Provisioning, 1944.

	Days in Sanatorium (Patients).	Average Patients per day.	Cost of Provisioning.			Average Cost per Patient per day.*	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1944	23,235	63.48	2,617	19	11½	2	3.04
1943	17,992	49.29	1,407	7	7	1	6.77

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

Admitted (includes 17 evacuees from London)....	169
Discharged	129
Died	18
Average bed stay	115 days.

During the year the erection of a pre-fabricated ward for 18 male patients was completed and occupied in September.

The following procedures were carried out :—

Artificial Pneumothorax—Inductions	34
—Refills	832
Pneumo-peritoneum —Inductions	27
—Refills	577
Thoracoscopy	1
Adhesion Section	13
Pleural Aspiration	19
Gas Replacements	3
Phrenic Crush	52
Blood Sedimentation Tests	489
X-Ray Department—Films	825
—Screenings	655

Nurses Examinations.

Passed Final State Examination	11
Passed Preliminary State Examination	11

CITY HOSPITAL.

A General Hospital maintained under the Local Government or Public Health Acts.

1944 has been the busiest year since the opening of the Hospital.

The admissions reached the high figure of 7,488. Of these, 3,169 were Service patients, 1,242 from overseas and 1,927 from neighbouring units. The average stay of a patient was 12.71 days, a figure only possible by extensive use of convalescent hospitals for Service patients, and by the use of part of Boundary House Infirmary for further treatment of civilians following transfer from the Hospital.

Considerable numbers of wounded have been treated, and the work has been facilitated by the whole-hearted assistance of numbers of voluntary workers in all Departments, which has been greatly appreciated. Numerous gifts of money and extra comforts have been received for Service patients from the Red Cross, and many organisations and workpeople in the town. Occupational pursuits, toy making, rug making, embroidery, etc., are carried on regularly with the assistance of voluntary workers.

Sixty-three evacuated patients from London hospitals were also admitted.

Considerable attention has been paid to the Catering Department—a special Catering Committee has been set up—equipment is being improved, and the staffing and internal arrangements have been modified to improve the general standard of feeding.

The work of the Maternity Department has increased further, and it has only been possible to deal with the cases by temporarily reducing the length of the lying-in period. It is evident that the public desire for hospital accommodation for maternity will continue to increase, and this will require urgent consideration in the post-war building programme, as the work at present is largely being carried on in wards built for general cases and not specially for maternity work.

Another early post-war consideration will be the setting up of a Rehabilitation Department.

Staffing.—Whole-time.

Medical.

Medical Superintendent.

Deputy Medical Superintendent.

Two Medical Officers (reduced from three for war).

Part-time.

Visiting Staff: 16.

Nursing.

(a) Trained Nurses 47 (including Matron, Assistant Matron, and Sister Tutor).

(b) Probationer Nurses 66; Midwifery Pupils 23.

(c) 12 Sub-probationers (non-resident).

Other.

(a) Clerical: 1 Chief Clerk; 5 Others.

(b) 1 Dispenser; 3 Physiotherapists; 3 Pathological Technicians.

(c) 25 Other Male Staff (Porters, etc.). Domestic Staff.

Statistics for Year ending 31/12/44.

	1944.	1943.
Total No. of—		
Admissions	7,488	6,304
Maternity Cases	1,556	1,272
Ante-Natal Attendances	8,907	7,880
Maternal Deaths	6 (1 unbooked) (1 mole)	7 (4 unbooked) (1 abortion)
Treatments in Physiotherapy De- partment	12,213	8,332
Operations	2,569	2,203
X-Ray Examinations	2,383	1,891
Pathological Examinations....	12,737	13,484
Dental Cases	1,444	1,521
Out-patient Attendances (excluding Ante-Natal)	6,817	4,862

Operations. Total 2,569.

Abdominal	438	Wounds	634
Ear, Nose and Throat	92	Caesarean Section	35
Rectal	102	Other Gynaecological and Maternity	606
Bones and Joints	92	Chest	12
Varicose Veins	84	Various	400
Genito-urinary	74		

Anaesthetics.

General	1822	Intravenous	27
Spinal....	42	Rectal	8
		Local	570

Many of the general anaesthetics were induced by a preliminary intravenous anaesthetic.

Dental Department.

Attendances	1,444	Extractions	1,127
Gas Anaesthesia	399	Fillings	45
Intravenous Anaesthesia....	7	Denture Cases	29
Local Anaesthetics	15	Inspections	632

X-Ray Department. No. of Examinations 2,383.

Bones and Joints	1,266	Genito-urinary	113
Chests	599	Obstetrics	105
Gastro-intestinal	126	Miscellaneous	174

Physiotherapy Department. No. of Treatments 12,213.

Massage	2,272	Radiant Heat	2,896
Electrical	583	U.V.L.	661
Exercises	5,801		

Pathological Department. No. of Examinations 12,737.

Blood Examinations	....	4,055	Urine Examinations	....	1,506
„ Counts	....	2,678	Various Swabs	....	1 146
„ Sugar	....	236	Sputum	....	572
„ Urea	....	279	Test Meals	....	117
„ Culture	....	36	Faeces	....	548
„ Sedimentation Rate		226	Cerebro-spinal Fluid	....	65
„ Grouping	....	258	Other Fluids	....	105
„ for Malaria	....	242	Penicillin Tests	....	68
Miscellaneous	....	100	Microscopical Sections	....	520
			Examination of Pus	....	4,035

The Hospital is a recognised training school for State Registration and for Part I. of the Central Midwives Board Certificate.

15 Nurses passed Final State Examination ; 15 Nurses passed Preliminary State Examination ; 25 Nurses passed C.M.B. Examination.

VII—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year 1944.

As much time has had to be spent by a depleted staff on A.R.P. duties and the supervision of Regional Slaughtering within the Borough, our duties with regard to sanitary matters are much hampered.

In my last year's report I stated that even in war time there was need for increased activity in food sampling. This has been secured by some reorganisation of the staff during the year, when the number of samples taken was at the rate of 2.3—an increase of 1.03 per 1,000 population on the previous year.

Other sections of the work of my department have again been carried on with the limited success which war will allow. I often wish the general public would realise the difficulties under which our duties are being carried out, instead of repeatedly suggesting that their complaints are not receiving attention.

The housing problem is more acute than in previous years and I still receive numerous requests for houses.

Many complaints of verminous houses have been dealt with, and I am pleased to be able to say that our methods of disinfestation are proving highly successful.

Before I present my next report I hope that the much talked-of Order for the compulsory Heat Treatment of all milk sold within the Borough will be in force, as this is the only method whereby the public can rely on receiving a pure milk supply.

The present method of centralised slaughtering of all livestock makes it possible for the inspection of all meat supplies to be most thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out. It is hoped that the Corporation will take the necessary action for compulsory centralised slaughtering when the Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order is cancelled. This I consider has a priority claim for post-war attention.

WATER SUPPLY.

MR. I. G. EDWARDS, Water Engineer, reports as follows :—

No important work in connection with leading mains or extensions of mains for building operations has been carried out during the year.

Water supplied to the Area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Occasional examination is made of the raw water. As all water going into the supply is treated, analyses of water are made after treatment, a total of 208 samples per annum being taken for bacteriological analysis, i.e., four per week. The latest results are appended. In addition, a further 195 samples were taken from piped supplies at various points in the area.

Only that proportion of supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Water Act of 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings. Chemical analyses of Derwent Valley Water are, however, taken by the Department. The latest results are appended.

All water is chlorinated before being passed into supply.

The number of houses obtaining water from standpipes is 477, mainly property which will be scheduled for post-war demolition. They approximate 1.23 per cent. of the total dwelling houses.

[COPY.]

No. 1499/4.

COUNTY OFFICES,

ST. MARY'S GATE,

DERBY.

22nd September, 1944.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE OF WATER LABELLED :—Derwent Valley.

Date of receipt :—13th September, 1944.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.

Appearance in 2 ft. tube	...	...	...	...	...	Slightly turbid.	Fairly green.
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	
						Parts per 100,000*.	
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0002	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0040	
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	very faint trace.	
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	0.093	
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	
Oxygen in Solution	...	...	...	...	...
Oxygen absorbed in five days	...	...	...	...	...
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	Iron less than .005	
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0	

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a greenish colour.

The analytical results show the presence of some unoxidised organic matter, but this appears to be chiefly of vegetable origin and the chemical analysis affords no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

* To convert parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon, multiply by 0.7.

So far as the chemical analysis is concerned I am of opinion that the results are satisfactory and that the water may be classed as of suitable quality for use for drinking purposes.

(Signed) R. W. SUTTON,
County Analyst.

[COPY.]

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT ON WATER SAMPLE.

Date of Sampling :—29th December, 1944.

	<i>Sample No. 1 Low Service.</i>	<i>Sample No. 2 High Service.</i>
Plate Counts—		
Number of colonies in agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37° C. per ml.	3	3
Number of colonies in agar after 72 hours' incubation at 20° C. , ,	1	1

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT.

Probable number of coliform bacilli present per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----

DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST.

Probable number of faecal B. Coli ... per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil
---	-----	-----

Bacteriologically the sample of water is satisfactory in each case for drinking purposes.

(Signed) J. L. G. IREDALE,
County Bacteriologist.

*County Offices,
St. Mary's Gate,
Derby.*

Supply.

Number of gallons of water supplied to Derby from Public Supply (Derby Water Area, which includes Borough and various Parishes outside)	2,803,941,000
Gallons per day per head of population	37.00
Percentage of total quantity from the Derwent Valley Supply ...	87%

Used during the year.	<i>Gallons</i>
Sewer Flushing	735,200
Street Watering	Nil
Steam Rolling	86,600

SEWERAGE.

The following information is supplied by Mr. M. L. Francis, Borough Surveyor :—

Sewers cleaned out during the year.

The total length of sewers cleaned out represents about 130 yards.
Total loads of silt—9.

Manholes cleaned out during the year 17

New Sewers laid during the year.

Stores Road	....	....	....	96 ft.
Sinfin Lane	....	....	....	158 ft.
Rear of C.W.S. Laundry :—				
Duplication of Sewer	....	....	....	96 ft. (Cast iron).
„ „ „	....	....	....	18 ft. (Concrete).

Manholes Constructed during the year.

Sinfin Lane	3
Warwick Avenue	1
Messrs. G. Fletcher's Works	1
Rear of Alvaston Tip	1

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Mr. A. Connor, Cleansing and Transport Superintendent, reports as follows :—

Refuse Collection.

House and Trade refuse collected	31,905 tons.
Nightsoil	52 „
Trade refuse delivered direct by tradesmen ...	4,913 „
	<hr/>
	36,870 „

Refuse Disposal.

Controlled Tipping—Alvaston Tip	30,387 tons.
—Other Tips	Nil.
Burned in the Destructors	6,483 „
	<hr/>
	36,870 „

Extracted from Refuse and Sold.

Tins	442 tons	Bones	26 tons
Iron	28 „	Broken Glass	13 „
Waste Paper	728 „	Cinders	1,608 „
Rag	60 „	Milk Bottles	5 gross
Food Waste... ..	2,077 „	Rubber	28 tons

Moveable Ashbins Provided.

Housing Committee	294
Private Owners	268
	<hr/>
	562
	<hr/>
Number of Cats, Dogs, etc., disposed of	2,972

Power Vehicles utilised for Cleansing Purposes.

1. Collection of Refuse and Salvage :—

Petrol Motor	17
Horse Drawn	2

2. Street Cleansing and Watering :—

Petrol Motor	2
Mechanical Gulley Emptiers	2
„ Sweepers (Lacre)	2

RIVERS POLLUTION.

Inspections have been made of our brook and river courses. During the year no complaints have been received of any pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of 19 trough closets and about 16 pail closets, and privy cesspools, the whole of the Borough is fitted with water closets, and it is hoped that the time is now within sight when these will be abolished.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES.

It is unnecessary to go into details further than this :—

862 Preliminary Notices were served to abate nuisances under the Public Health Act or Local Acts. Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act in 130 instances, 2 under Section 9 of the Housing Act. During the year, 9,473 visits were made under the Public Health Act.

The number of nuisances abated were 2,235.

MILK.

The number of purveyors registered inside the Borough is 38, and those from outside the Borough, 43. Inspections of the herds and dairies in the Borough were regularly carried out, and veterinary inspections of our cattle are carried out each quarter.

				<i>Samples taken.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>	<i>Failed.</i>	<i>Passed both.</i>	<i>Failed both.</i>
PASTERURISED MILK.								
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	379	370	9	160	4
Bacteria Count	...	...	...	172	162	10		
ACCREDITED MILK.								
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	54	24	30	24	23
Coliform Test	...	...	...	54	29	25		
OTHER MILK.								
Bacteria Count	...	...	...	69	48	21	47	20
Coliform Test	...	...	...	69	48	21		
EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.								
Number of samples taken				...	...	...	69	
,, ,, samples containing T.B.				...	...	...	2	
,, ,, infected animals				...	...	...	3	

HOUSING.

As I have said, all the necessary returns have been made as required by the Ministry of Health.

Extract from the Quarterly Progress Report to the Ministry.

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944. As 1939 Report.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding. As 1939 Report.

Fitness of Houses and Re-Conditioning. As 1939 Report.

The report as contributed by the Estates and Building Director on Houses erected during the year 1944, January—December, shows no alteration from 1939 report.

There is an increasing demand for houses in the Borough. Possession of various sites for housing purposes is now being obtained, and it is hoped that during 1945 a commencement will be made with the provision of new dwellings.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Some 17 houses were disinfested by this Department and 59 complaints received and dealt with. Of the Council houses, 6 were found infested and cleared.

Again I have to mention that this Department has no means for the disinfestation of furniture. This is becoming a matter which should have immediate consideration, as it will be necessary for furniture to be disinfested before being moved into houses erected by the Borough Council.

In addition, the question of disinfestation of second-hand furniture and bedding is one which, in my opinion, should be investigated forthwith, since these articles are one of the most common causes of the spread of infestation. I have already received many requests for this work to be done.

MEAT INSPECTIONS.

A Regional Scheme of the Ministry of Food under the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order is centred at the Abattoir Premises of the Corporation and the Derby Co-operative Society. The Centre includes the County Borough of Derby, the Borough of Ilkeston, the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Belper, Heanor, Ripley, Wirksworth, the Rural Districts of Belper, Repton (North) and Shardlow. The position to-day is that all meat sold in these areas, whether fresh meat or frozen imported meat, passes through the establishments set up in the Borough by the Ministry of Food.

The duties of inspection, which have been carried out according to the standard laid down in Memo. 62/Foods, have occupied the whole-time services of the two meat inspectors provided by the Corporation.

Number of animals slaughtered :—Cattle 13,609, sheep 24,809, pigs 4,043, calves 15,663.

These figures include casualties, 690.

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	83	542	67	9
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2289	15	411	32
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	140	5	—	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3821	1	—	300

Weights of Unsound Food Condemed.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwt.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Meat (inc. Offal)	150	9	2	14	Bacon	—	7	2	5
Sausages	—	9	2	20	Fish	7	—	3	7
Shellfish	—	17	1	2	Vegetables	4	13	1	2
Fruit	1	3	3	17	Dried Fruit	—	15	1	17
Cereals	4	14	3	25	Flour	—	14	1	7
Cooked Meat	—	2	3	25	Imported Pork	—	2	3	7
Sugar	—	7	3	21	Tea	—	2	1	21
Confectionery	—	13	3	2	Cheese	—	2	1	20
Biscuits	—	2	1	2	Mince meat	—	2	1	—
Yeast Food	—	1	6	7	Dried Eggs	—	—	2	14
Gelatine	—	1	3	—	Butter	—	—	2	14
Milk Powder	—	1	—	—	Cake	—	1	1	24
Cake Mixture	—	—	—	26					
Rabbits ... ..	...	...	102		Sheep Paunches ... ..	...	...	187	
Fish Cakes ... ..	...	...	23 dozen.		Spiced Herrings ... ..	...	...	8 gallons.	
Poultry ... ..	...	...	144 head.		Marshmallows ... ..	...	...	2 gallons.	
Steamed Puddings ... ..	...	...	100 dozen.		Orange Juice ... ..	...	...	15 gallons.	
Marmite Cubes ... ..	...	...	30 gross.		Canned Food ... ..	...	...	13,682 cans.	

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

The above Order necessitates the Local Authority carrying out the following duties :—Reporting to the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture any suspected animals, precautions respecting milk, and the enforcement of the notices requiring cleansing and disinfecting of premises on which there has been an infected animal. The arrangement for the slaughter of diseased animals and the payment of compensation are the concern of the Ministry.

Attached is a summary supplied by the Chief Divisional Inspector of the Ministry as to animals dealt with.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Twelve months ending 31/12/44.

Total number of animals taken from premises within the Borough—3.

Tubercular Cattle in Market.

Total number of animals suspected in the Market 26

Summary :—

Number in Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ with Tuberculosis of the udder	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ with chronic cough, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ giving Tuberculous milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ sent back to farm	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ sent to knacker's yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
„ sent for slaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number Not in Milk	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Number with Tuberculous emaciation	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
„ Tuberculosis of the udder	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ with chronic cough, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
„ sent back to farm	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
„ sent to knacker's yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
„ sent for slaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	—

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

Food-preparing Places on Register at end of year	...	...	...	210
Defects found and remedied	...	...	...	2

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The Order prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ice cream has remained operative throughout the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of Bakehouses in occupation at end of year	...	50
Defects found during year	...	3
Defects remedied during year	...	4
Notices served	...	3

REPORT OF BOROUGH ANALYST.

The following is a summary of the report of the Borough Analyst (Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.I.C.) for the year 1944 :—

During the year, 331 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, consisting of 184 formal samples and 147 informal samples. This number represents sampling at the rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population.

Of the samples submitted, 55 (16.6%) were classed as adulterated or below standard.

The percentage adulteration in the milk samples (6.1%) is lower than last year, when a figure of 11.3% was returned. Of the 5 samples classed as adulterated, 3 were deficient in fat and 2 deficient in both fat and non-fatty solids.

In addition to the samples found to be adulterated, 7 samples were deficient in non-fatty solids. Application of the freezing point test showed these samples to be genuine.

The average composition of milks examined during the year was as follows :—

Non-fatty solids	....	....	....	....	8.74 per cent.
Fat	....	....	....	....	3.68 „ „
Total solids	....	....	....	....	12.42 „ „

Preservatives.—All appropriate samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. One sample of coffee and chicory extract was found to contain excess Benzoic Acid Preservative. The remaining samples were found to conform with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.—Eleven samples were submitted for examination under the above Act during the year. All were of satisfactory composition.

Milks for Phosphatase Test.—379 samples of milk were submitted during the year for examination by the Phosphatase Test. Eight samples in all (one sold as pasteurised and seven as heat-treated) did not comply with the test and were classed as insufficiently heat-treated or as containing a small quantity of raw milk.

Miscellaneous.—Two samples of Pectin were examined in connection with an adverse report on a sample of Strawberry Jam No. 771 submitted for analysis in the June quarter.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following are the Tables of action and work done.

Inspections.—Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Factories with mechanical power	32	2	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	19	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total	51	2	Nil

Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			NUMBER OF PROSE- CUTIONS.
	FOUND.	REME- DIED.	RE- FERRED TO H.M. INSP.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors...	—	—	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences	Insufficient ...	—	...	...
	Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	...
	Not separate for sexes ...	—	...	...
Other offences	5	5	...	...
(not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	12	12	...	...

Registered Factories.

Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	507
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	194
Bakehouses with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	28
„ without „ „	...	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	...	751

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Mr. F. C. BRIGHT, the Officer under this Act, reports that 48.5 visits have been paid to 285 residential and business premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register	5
Number of Rooms registered for Sleeping	51
Number of Lodgers provided for	309
Notices and Cautions given in respect of Breaches of the Acts and Bye-laws	7

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register	12
These contain 60 rooms and have accommodation for 131 adults and 17 children.	
Notices and Cautions given to Landlords and Lodgers for various offences under the Bye-laws	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

On Register at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	21
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	21
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	12	
" with " "	...	...	...	9	

PROSECUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/44.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
20/6/44	Liss Bros....	False warranty — sweetening tablets. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 85.	Dismissed.
18/7/44	Brook, Parker & Co. Ltd.	False warranty—sulphur ointment. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Secs. 83 and 85.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst £1 1s.
25/7/44	W. Churchill	Using premises as a dairy when not registered. Milk & Dairies Order, 1926.	Fined 20/-
25/7/44	Frederiek Clark	Do.	Fined 20/-
25/7/44	W. H. Jones	Do.	Fined 20/-
25/7/44	Amelia Alice Jones	Do.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
27/7/44	Mareoms Ltd.	False warranty—vinegar. Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 85.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst fee £3 3s.
12/9/44	Masters Ltd.	Do.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst fee £1 1s.
19/9/44	Bnralls Ltd.	Selling tincture of iodine not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Secs. 3 and 83.	Dismissed.
25/9/44	Raybould, Whitehouse Ltd.	False warranty—zine and eastor oil ointment. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 85.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst fee £3 3s.
4/10/44	Noss Farm Products Ltd.	Misleading label—cake mixture. Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations.	Fined £10. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst fee £3 3s.
6/10/44	H. W. Salt & Son...	Selling milk deficient in fat	Fined £2. Adv. fee £3 3s. Analyst fee £3 3s.
19/12/44	Sidney Gration	Selling whiskey not of the nature, etc. Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 3.	Fined £5. Adv. fee £2 2s. Analyst fee £3 3s.

WORKS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

In 12 cases the works ordered on notices served, not having been carried out by the owners, were in default executed by this Department, and the costs duly entered in the bill book for collection by the Town Clerk.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to thank you for the consistent aid you have given to me during the past year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

ERNEST G. HARDY,

Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector.

